·Vol XXXII, No. 8946. 號九十月二年大十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876.

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening, with

AGENTS TOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON .- F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombord Street, Grores Street, 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOR, 121, Holborn Hill, B.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., tion, 4, Old Jetory, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. HEW YORK: ANDREW WIND, 188, Nos-

eau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZRALAND :- GORDON & GOTOH, Mel-

bourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports renerally :- Bran & BLAOK, Son Fron-

CHINA :-- Stoctoro. QUELOE & CAMPBELL. Amoy, GILES & Co. Poochow, Hanes Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and RELLY & Co. Manile, C. HEIMBERN & Co. Macao, L. A. Di GRAGA.

Banks.

INCORPORATED MY MAZIONAL DEGREES O THE AND STH MARCH, 1848, --- C 11 C---

BY IMPURIAL DECREES OF 25TR JULY, 1854; AND SIST DECEMBER, 1866,

> Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOTE APRIL, 1862.

£ Bierung PAID-UP CARITAL 80,000,000 RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE. -- 14, Rue Bergere, Paris LONDON AGENCY,-144, Leadenhall 64. ASSETCIES. -- At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta St. Denis (lle de la Rennion,) Hong kong, Shanghai and Yokohama. LONDON BANKERS. - Bonk of England

> HONGKONG AGENOY. INTEREST ALLOWED

Union Bank of London,

N Current Deposit Account at the rate 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum balances, and on Bixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the offices. CHR. DR GUIGNE,

Manager. Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, May 14, 1875. ONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK. ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollara.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. Deputy Chairman-AD. ANDRE, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. J. F. COBDES, Esq. F. D. Sassoon, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq.

OHIER MANAGER. JEMES GRAIG, Eaq. Hongkong.

A. Molven, Esq.

Manager. EWEN CAMBRON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS. - London and County

HONGKONG: INTEREST ALLOWED M Unrent Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily

On Fixed Deposits :-For 8 months, 2 per cent, per annum. 4 per cent.

5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Oracits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the thief Commercial places in Europe, India.

James Greig. Ohis Manager. Offices of the Gorporation,

Australia, America, China and Japan,

No. 1, Quen's Ross Best. Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

TAKABIMA COLLERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE. TREEH Takesima QUAL, in lots to wilt purchasers. Lands, Handpicked Double screened at 50 per Ton. SMALL

A SE SE TOR. Apply & T. G. CLOYER, "No. 7 Sweet's Loud and at Bart Point Bullion Decules 5, 1971

Notices of Firms

NOTIOE. Have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procura-A MAGG. HEATON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTIOE

TIROM this date and until further notice. Mr G. DR CHAMPBAUX will act, a this Port, as Agent of the above Company. By Order of the Directors.

C. BERTRAND. Hongkong, January 29, 1876.

NOTICE FIGHE interest and responsibility of the late Mr Sidney Dracon in our Firm ceased on the 9th September last.

Mr. ALPRED T. DUVAL was admitted Partner therein on the 1st ultimo. DEACON & Co.

Canton, February 1, 1876.

NOTIOE. TITE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Hanoi. Mr E. Constanting is sutherland to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NUTION R. MEYRE ELIAS SASSOON has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from the let January ultimo. e. d. bassoon & co.

Hongkong, February 8, 1876. NOTICE THE Undersigned have entered into Copartnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MOBBIE & RAY,

A. G. MORRIS. E. C. RAY. Bank Buildings,

intimations.

Hongkong, February 3, 1576.

FILENDERS are invited up to Noon the 21st Instant, for the Removal of the Old Foremast of the " ISLES OF THE SOUTH," and for Replacing it by New One.

Apply to THE BORNEO Co., LIMITED. Hongkong, February 17, 1576.

VATANTED, to CHARTER, a VESSEL VY to carry 800 to 500 Tons large Takasıma Coal, either from Hongkong or Nagasaki to Providence Bay, Behring's Straits, in Lat. 64 deg. 22m. 30.7s. N. Long. 173 deg. 17m. 18.5s. W. To arrive about 12th June.

Tenders cannot be received after 21st Instant. For Particulars, apply, between 9 and decided to give two more Performances. 11 a.m., to Captain NOVOSILSKY,

H. L.R. M.S. "VSADNICK." Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

O. ROGERS, DENTAL SUR-GEON, No. 7, ARBULENOT ROAD, (will be absent at Canton for a few days from the 28th instant.) Hongkong, February 16, 1876.

HOTEL DES COLONIES, SHANGHAL

ES Propriétaires de l'Hotel de Colonies ont l'honneur d'informer M.M. les Voyageurs qu'ils viennent d'annexer à leur restaurant, dont le haute renommés est al bien commue, une nonvelle maison, r attenante, qui leur permet d'offrir des Chambres Spiendides reunissant tout le confortable, desirable, Chambres pour familles, Balles de Bains, &c., &c. Voitures à la disposition de M. M. les Vorageura, La Balle de Billiard et la Barre sont completement separés de l'hotal se qui est une securité pour le bien être des visiteus.

Les soins les plus minutieux apportés dans tous les services sons une gerantie Messengers."—St. l'au.

pour M. M. les Voyageurs dont le patron. No. 5, Duch.—Soprano and Messo Soprano.

Peur M. M. les Voyageurs dont le patron.

Precordare, from Verdi's "Re-A. BOISSON & Co.,

Propriétaires. Shaughai, le 10 Février, 1876.

OFFICERS MESS, 28th REGT.

THE Officers 18th Regt will not hold themselves Responsible for any Debts

By Order PRANCIS & WEER Musely Dictions Hongkong Benfusy 18, 1876.

A CANANTED OF SITUATION, by a young German, as Sarrahi Maid to accompany a Lady or Mount Land Cantrout & Co. and the Good of the Hall off the night of Terms Free Passegs Hotte, Address | Thomas passage | mare of the Hongkout, February 8, 1876

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOOR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IT HE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the Shar tolders will be held at the Office of the Core my, Olub Chambers, on MON-DAY, the 18th February, at 3 p.m., for Accounts to 31st December, 1875, the Report of the Directors; for the election of Directors, and Auditors; also to declare a

By Order of the Board, GILLIES

Hongkong, February 12, 1876, HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOOK

COMPANY, LIMITED. -NOTIOE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLUSED from the 15th to the 29th Instant, both days included. By Order,

D. GILLIES.

Hongkong, February 12, 1876. HONGKONG & SHANGHAL BANKING

CORPORATION. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

HE DIVIDEND declared for the halfyear ending on Slat December last, as the rate of Six per cent, per annum, say 48.75 per paid-up Share of \$125; is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 18th Instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for

Ly Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES GREIG.

Chief Manager. Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL

THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIE ARTHUR KENNEDY, E.C.M.G., C.B.

THE French "OPERA COMIQUE TROUPE," lately of Paris, London, ST. PETERSBURG, NEW YORK and SAIGON, Will have the honour of giving their next Performance, on

This Evening February 19th, 1876.

"LE VIOLONEUX," OPERA COMIQUE, MUSIC BY OFFENBACH,

SELECTIONS FROM "LA VIE PARISIENNE." OPHBRITE BOURFE, MUSIC BY OFFENBACH, Accompaniment by Mr L'Aunay Céphas,

By general desire the Company have ADMISSION: - Dress Circle and Stalis, 42; Back Seats, \$1. Doors open at 8 o'clock : Performance to commence at 9. Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mesars. KRUSE & Co., also at the door of the Theatre, on the night of Performance.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY. 1023 PROGRAMME OF CONCERT

> To be given at the OITY HALL.

Tuesday Evening,

February 22, 1876, COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PART L Quintette.-Pinnoforte, Two Violine, Viola, and Violoncello, Audante and Intermento, Carl Reinecke. Op. 88.

Chorus, "Laft up your heads."-Bass Solv.—" Jagdlied."—Mendels-

No. 4. Chorus - How lovely are

No. 6. Bolo and Chorus - "The Mary lotts Work."-Creation.

circles funt it No. 7. Trio. -- Pianoforte, Violin and Vio-Rondo all Ongarus, from firs The HARKESS.

1088 No. 10 Solo and Churth - 11 La Carità -No. 11 Solo and Chorus 2" God Rave the

Tinkets brice 2 east, may be potalized of

BUBBERT C. ALFORD Hen Represent Hongkong, Pebroary 18, 1878.

For Sale.

FOR SALE. COME very superior OLD PORT WINE, just received, in cases of One or Two Liggen bottles cach.

> Apply to J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co. ongkong, Fobruary 16, 1876.

FOR SALE. THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONOKONG :--INLAND LOT 82. -The well-known House and Offices lately compled by Mesers A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Com-

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Annual Crown rent, 4890.48.

MARINE LOT 111; WAYOUAL - First-class and extensive Godowns Annual Crown rent, \$324. INLAND LOT 591 -Situated on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown rent, \$79.78. FARE LOT 17, PORFOOLUM, adjoining Mesers Butterfield & Swire's premises. Annual Crown rent, \$25.

AT KOWLOONG: Minns Lor 4. - With a frontage of 100 feet on the Prays, and with an area of 80.000 feet Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

AT YOKOHAMA :--Lors No. 6 AND No. 27 in the Foreign No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comrises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, desched, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses. Area 1.064 Taubos of 86 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$263.79. No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Flore Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine

House Area, 554 Taubox. Ground rent, \$154.97 per amoun. Applications for purchase, or further inormation, to be made to

J. WHITTALL f. g. Linbtead, Trustees A. Heard & Ob.'s Estate, 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND CANTON MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SEMI-GRAND PIANO, PARK PHÆTON AND PAIR OF PONIES

A FINE COLLECTION OF PERMS, CAMBILIAS, BOSES, AND OTHER CHOICE PLANTS.

received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, the 29th February, 1876, at Noon, at "DUART," CAIME ROAD, The Residence of the Honourable T. C.

HAYLLAR, Esq.,-The whole of his Handsome and Substantially made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

comprising, Handsomely Carved EBONY SIDE and CENTRE TABLES, Mahogany Marone Morocco Covered COUCHES and CHAIRS, Oovered Bombay Blackwood COUCHES and FLOWER STANDS, Inlaid Ormolts OHEFFUNIER, and Japanese OA BINETS, Handsome Mantlepiece MIR RORS, OIL PAINTINGS, OHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, CAR. PaT, Window Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Gasaliers, Aquariums, Bronne and Porce

Handsome BOOK CASE, Carved SIDE BOARD with MIRROR BAUK, Glass and Crookery Ware, Silver and Electro Plated Table Ware, Whatnots, Chairs, Closics, Plated Candlesticks. Handsome Gilt BRASS BEDSTEAD with Feather Mattremes, BUREAU wit Mirror, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers Marble-top Washstands, Toilet Glasses, Cheval Glasses, Iron and Bress Bedsteads,

A GRAND PIANO by J. BEDADWOOD & Sont, made expressly to stand this One 4-wheeled PARK PHATON, b Orto. Pissoforte, Violin and Vio. Latter with a pair of WHITE CONIES, Journal of March Contract and Sand County Set BILVER MOUNTED Ladies & Gentleiten's Seden CHAIRS

> The Carriage and Popler, and the Plants will be sold as a p'eloste. Catalogues will be issued prior to the Bale, and the Purniture will be on view on MONDAY, the 23th Pebruary, 1870. Chaus on the hard Chan before delivery

The low of the latest and the latest on the fall of the hamme. leas Lipsking Jest 18 (8)

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

日五叶月正年于丙

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND COLO-NIAL MADE HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE ENGRAVINGS, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE, PIANO,

THE Undersigned has received instructions from John G. SMITH, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

28th day of February, 1876, Noon, at his residence, "Idle Wild, owing to change of remdence,-

The whole of his Substantial English and Colonial-made Household-FURNI-TURE, &c., comprising : Drawing, Dining and Bed Room Suites, Glassware, Plated Ware, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Engravings, Pier Glasses, Gasaliers, Gas Brackets, Carpets, Window Curtains and Cornices, Marble-top Tables, Book Case, Dining Table, Side Board, Whatnots, Chairs, Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Washstands and Services, &c., &c.

A Cottage PIANO

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS OF SALE - Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7. 1. All Lots, with all faults and errors description at purchaser's risk on the fal of the hammer,

J. M. ARMSTRONG. Auctioneer. Hongkong, Feb. 17, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOOHOR The Steamship

"DOUGLAS," Captain BURNIE, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 20th Instant, at Dayligh

For Breight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG. The Steamship "OASSANDRA." Captain Langer, will leave

for the above Ports or MONDAY, the 21st Instant, at 8 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, February 16, 1876.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY. The Steamer Captain G. R. Strvans, will ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have the 23rd Instant.

For Freight or Passage (having excellent scoommodation for first-class passengers), apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, February 14, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMBHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAL Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN

JAPAN. The Company's Steamship will be despatched on or about the 25th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agenis. Hongkong, February 16, 1878. OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SURE CANAL The Company's Steamship will be despatched on about the 26th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong, Pobrusty 16, 1876. 1826

AMAHONOY OF MARTS The P & O. S. N. Co. . S. "MALAUCA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival the Thirds with the next English Mall A MOLVER

Reperintendent Hongkong, February 17, 1876. STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for BAGASAKI & HIOGO.) TAX THE PARTY OF T will leave for the above blace The Lieu Mandin aller lies at the

Liver Territory 7. 1818

Shipping.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Sailing Vessels. FOR NEW YORK The A I American Bark "CRUSADER." FRED. GORHAM, Master, Will

load here and at Whampon, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1876. FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.) The A-1 American Ship SAMUEL G. REED.

quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THOS. BORBETS, Master, will load for the above Port, and

For Freight, apply to

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A-1 American Ship LATHLEY RICH, THOS. MITTEL, Master, will

For Freight, apply to Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK The 4-1 American Ship here and at Whampon, and will

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

Hongkong, February 5, 1876. FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. Calling at Adelaids if sufficient inducement

The A 1 British Bark "NOVELTY." LIMMEN, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

FOR MANILA The British Ship "OAROLUS MAGNUS,"

WIELER & Co. Hongkong, February 14, 1876.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. Captain JOHRSON, will have quick despatch for the above

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Mails.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS. STEAM FOR SAICON BINGAPORE BANGE POINT DE GALLE, ADRN, SUEZ,

BOMBAY, ST. DENIS AND PORT

ON THURSDAY, the 24th February, 1876, at Noon, the Company's S. S. DIRMNAH, Commandant FLANDAY with MAILS, PARSENGERS, SPECIE and OARGO, will leave this Post for the Cargo and Speeds will be replaced for London as well as for Marshiller, and asorphed by transit through Margalles for

the principal places of Europe.

Shippoing profess will be granted till accom-F.M. Specie and Parcela until 8 P. M. on the Blot Poblater, 18 6. (Parcel are and to be sent on board, they must be last at the Agency's Office.

Company Office Contention spot at the Company Company of the Contention of the Conte

WHITE, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have

Hongkong, February 1, 1876. The A-1 British Clipper ship

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

load for the above Port, and will have quick despetch. VOGEL HAGEDORN & Co.

WILEIMSON, Master, will load have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Ship "SARAH NIUHOLSON." 933 Tons Register, Captain SELECEE, will load here for the bove Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

offers.

have quick dispatch. Hongkong, January 7, 1876.

TH. MILES, Master, will meet with quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to

The A 1 Barque SPIRIT OF THE AGE,"

Hongkong, February 9, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ISMAILA, PORT BAID, NAPLES, AND MARSHILLES

Contents and falue of Packages are To

Hongkong, Permany 14, 1879

will have immediate despatch.

Hails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. ERT ERIN MOITORMHOO MI

CENTRAL UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING

RALLROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS. THE S. S. "OCHANIO," will be des-- patched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghal. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 29th Instant, Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further, information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent. Hongkong, February 3, 1876.



STEAM FOR Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancons, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PERINSULAR AND ORIGINAL STRAN NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship GOLCONDA, Captain C. ANDERSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, a

OARGO will be received on board until Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the Office until 2 P.M. on the 1st Idem. For particulars regarding Freight Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. M. Co.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACEAGES

Oillos, Hongkong,

corition declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not held themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrect

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company Black Bills of Lading

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goops shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

A. Molver, Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Co. . Office.

Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUGHING AT YOROHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "GREAT REPUBLIO" WILL leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States,

and Europe. Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Liading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and EUrope VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghal, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage Hongkong, April 17, 1873. and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent. Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, **计比较企业证 3 化银气管组织** MOMPOSITION PAINT

For Ships' Bottoms. Sole Agents for Dhing. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Houghong, January 5, 1876. DUO DE MONTEBRILO CARTE Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dosen.) Pints, \$16

5 per cent, discount on 25 cases. Bourbon WHISKEY FOR SALE SY.

HEARD & Co. Robakson, June 28, 1875.

insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at ourrent local rates, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premis EDWARD NORTON & Co.

Bongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TEZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-TION OF BHANGHAT.

CAPITAL AND SUPPLUS, 800,000 TABLE

OLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 15 % to Sharebolders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of prepulum contributed,

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE) CAPITAL -TWO MILLIONE STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policing against the Risk of BIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Havbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be recelved, and transmitted to the Directors

If required, protection will be granted or first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-

posals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4/1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG

GENULES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore Salgon and Penang Til Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance

granted at the fates of Premium current at he above mentioned Ports. NO CHARGE FOR POLICY PERS. JAB. B. COUGHTRIE,

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANOHESTER AND LONDON.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Undersigned have been appointed Agenta- for the above Company at ongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

IMCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER His Majesty King George The Hirst.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are

prepared to grant Insurances as follows:-Marine Department Policies at current rates payable either

here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia. Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed. Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding 25,000 on reasonable terms. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY

(LIMITED.) NOTIOE.

TOLICIES granted at burrent rates of Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Promis contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co. General Agents.

YANGTEZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA. TION OF SHANGHAL

FTER this date, the above Association A will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and Chie Third per cent. (3312) of Local Ricks only. RUSSELL & Co.,

Hongkong, Jone 8, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

THE Understaned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies Only and Bound Vessels can secure to the extent of £10,000 on the Other first Olians risk, or to the extent of £18,000 in the Constant of £18,000 in the Const of instructions from the Board of

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VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTIOE

LL Persons holding Warrants against unclaimed Dividenda, Interess, Bonus, are requested to present same for payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai Harik before the lat April, 1876, otherwise their claims will not be recognised.

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The above are some of the Agencies

others will be published, when they are

arranged for. Negociations are in progre

with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazettes, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATINOS. MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACENT.

The French Contract Packet DJEMNAH will be despatched on THURSDAY the 24th Instant, with Mails to and shrough the United Kingdom via Marseilles ; to Europe, Saigon, Sin gapore, Galle, Australia, New Zen Aden, Sevohelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Sues, and Alexandria.

following will be the hours of closing

the Mails, &c. Wednesday, 23rd .-5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Nicht Box. which remains open all night

A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence. 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

Thursday, 24th.-

Mails-

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late /11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom of to singapore may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of laconts extra postage, until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closus entirely. ALFRED LISTER, Postmaster General. General Post Office

Hongkong, February 10, 1876. MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKED. The United States Mail Packet OCEANIC will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the lit March at Separ with the

or Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States and the United Kingdom, The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 p.m. Letters can be posted on board the Packet

of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage. The prepayment of the Postage to alighe above places by this route is compalpory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the Eng-

from 2,80 p.m. to 2,50 p.m. on payment

lish Packets. Correspondence, addressed to Yokohama, and the United States must be superscribed per Oceanio, and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "sid San Francisco." ALFRED LISTER,

General Post Office. Hongkong, Feb. 17, 1876. MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET .-The English Contract Packet GOLCONDA. will be despatched with the Mails for

Europe, do., on THURSDAY, the

Postmaster General

The following will be the hours of closing Wednesday, 1st March. 5 2. M., Money Order Office closes

and March

A P.M., Post Office closes except the Nitth? Box, which remains open all night. Thursday, 2nd March. A.M., Post Office opens for and of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

O A. M. Post Office closes except for Late Letters Begint of Letters comme 10.18 Am, Letters may be posted on payment of a Larm Fun of 18 cents extra Postage until

11 a.M., when the Post Office Crosss
entirely.

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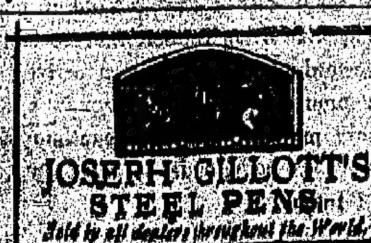
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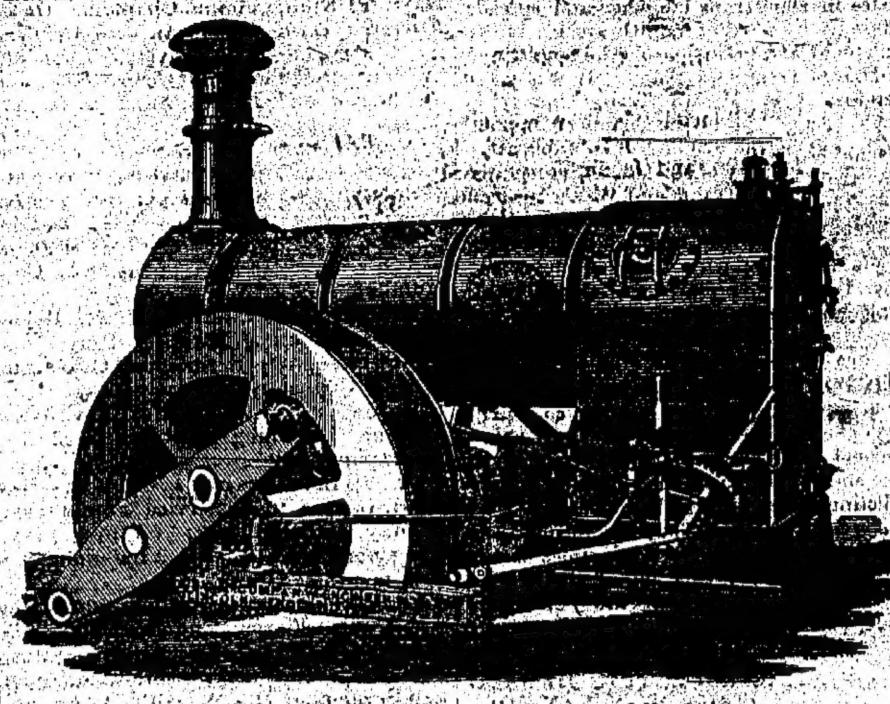
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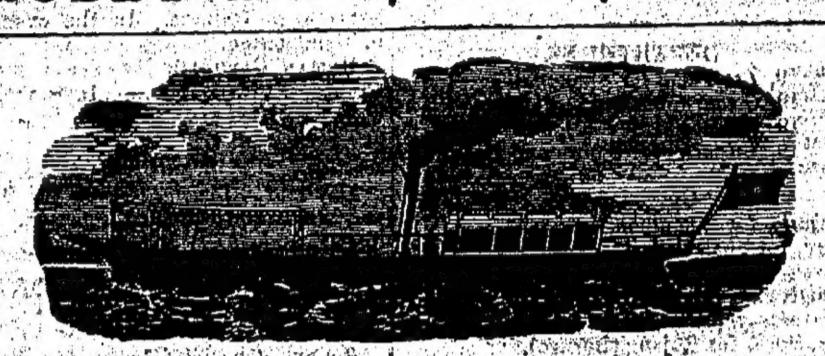


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CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES The most approved REMEDIES are

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article in labelled with the firm's name and

Extract from a Letter dated 15th May, 1872, an old inhabitant of Horningaham near Warminster, Wills :-

THE FOLLOWING

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Fills. Remaining, Gentlemen,

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

London. Antoine's

Unrivalled Copying Ink. The only Copying Ink which gives per fect copies even when a month has elapsed after a letter has been written.

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Under the name of have introduced a new kind of Sinapism. which has none of the inconveniences inherent to the Mustard poultice, as formerly

Instead of the many disagreeable and expensive operations required in the appliortion of a Sinapiam as prepared by the ordinary method, one single lest, immerced in water for half a minute and immediatel after applied to the sking will have th same effect as produced by a Mustard pou tion but without the annoyance of any lines. being soiled and saving the patient and the people near him from the intertvenience of the disagreeable small and sorid vapour arising out from an ordinary poultions But I would rather not commend myself my invention, and refer to the opinion and testimonials of the following seminen

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most convenient for home treatment fo family and travalling ties. 4 - In Rollers formiting a single trip, as ontranient shape to pitta sinapana girdie would the body in cases of cholers. of the mational navy and missing hospitals.

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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heart-

burn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion. and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for

and for regular use in Warm Climates. Dinneford & Co.,

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And of Druggists and Storekeepers, throughout the World. N.B.-Ask for DINNEFORD'S

MAGNESTA. Agents-A. S. WATSON & Co., Hougkong.

The Greatest Wonder of Modern HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is Health for all." The blood is the fountain of dife, and its purity our be maintained by the use of these Pills Sir Bamuel Baker, in his work entitled The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinis," says I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the per-short time I had many applicants, to whom L served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their

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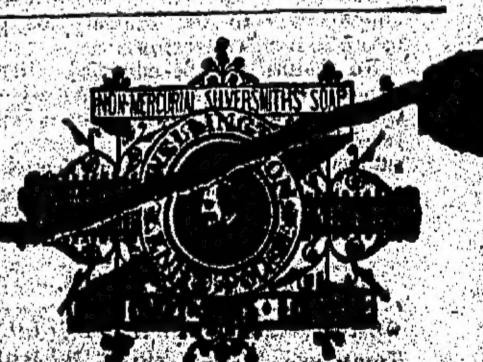
HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT la a certain remedy for bad lega bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and

subduing all inflammations. Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says-":I had with me a quantity Holloway's Cintment. L gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowle, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Cintment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that was obliged to look up the small remaining

Bold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMMEL'S Choice Perfumery, Ihlang Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water. Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime luice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor and other Scape, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, &c., &c.

Toilet Waters and Perfumes shipped in bond at a great reduction. A complete illustrated list on application. Wholesale and Shipping Warehouses, 96, Strand, 13no76



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Prevent friction in cleaning, and injury to the knife. Price from it. 6d, each. Jakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be aged with the Boards. Bold by Grooms, Ironmongers, Brushe makers, Olimen, Chemiats, and stores keepers generally. Wholesale by

JOHN OAKEY & SONS. MANDE ADTURBUS OF EMIRY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD

MEINET, GLASS PAPERS

Wellington, Mills, Westephater Bridg spose, TOUBOR, PARTERO

CLEARANCE SALE.

CAYLE & Co. will offer, on and after TUESDAY Next, the 18th Instant, the remainder of their Winter Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices, consisting of:

Winter Costumes and Polonaises. Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas. Fancy Dress materials of all kinds. Wool Plaids and Flannels.

Silks and Poplins. Wool Shawls and Cloaks.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.

Fancy Wool Goods. Lace and Linen Sets. Scarves and Sashes. Boys' Suits.

Children's Dresses.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

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TO LET. With Immediate Possession.

FITWO Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Mesers RAYNAL & Co. The House No. 35, Wellington Street lately in the occupation of Mesars Ross

The Dwelling House and Offices, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messra Drever & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4. Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 81 Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARBETT. The House and Offices No. 3, D'Aguilar

Street, lately in the occupation of Mr F. DEGENALE.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

TO BE LET. TITH Possession on 1st March next, the commodious and centrally situated Dwelling House at present in the occupation of Dr. O'BRIEN.

For all particulars, apply to ROBERT G. ALFORD.

Surveyor, Club Chambers. Hongkong, January 29, 1876.

TO LET. TAIRST Class STORAGE, GODOWNS, on the Fraya.

Apply to TAYLOR & THOMPSON. Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

TO LET. TOUSE No. 5, Zetland Street.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, February 5, 1876.

Notices to Constances. S. S. LORD OF THE ISLES, FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk, by Mr A. McG. HEATON, into the Godowns of Mesers Gilman & Co., whence delivery

may be obtained. Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf, are at liberty to

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m. To-morrow. No Claims will be admitted after the ands have left the Godowns, and all Goods after the 22nd Instant will be

remaining has been effected. aubject to rend countersigned by No Fire Insurance Bills of Lading will be de ADAMSON, BELL

Hongkong, February 14, 1876. GERMAN STEAMSHIP "BELLONA. TICHMEYES, Master, FROM HAMBURG VIA SINGAPORE.

MONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at

from the beats alongside the Wharf, are at cotirse, when virtue stands high, represent liberty to do so.

Instant will be subject to rent. notice to the contrary is given until 12 o'clock on the 15th Instant. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Honkgong, January 14, 1976. NOTIOE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'s S. S. STENTOR, FROM LIVERPOOL.

26th Inst., for shipment per S. S. Diomed, sure the indignation which Meants Trang BUTTERFIELD & SWILL, and Woo feel.

Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH BARK MARINA, FROM LONDON.

MONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above. named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Hongkong, February 4, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

Ex "OORANIO." THIS Season's American HAMS and BACON in prime condition. Smoked SALMON. Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Barrels and Tins.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A SLANDER.

THE principles of right or wrong will reveal themselves in course of time, and this saying is clearly set forth in the History of China. When undue reliance is placed on statements by word of mouth, a good argument is always wanting, and this is what the Book of Changes has always guarded people against. If a man is not guilty of anything seriously wrong, is it likely that he will submit himself to be

With regard to Lai Ming Chun, he indeed a bare-faced fellow, and one who has no regard for anything. On the 27th day of the 10th Moon last year (24th November 1875), he slandered Messra. Teangshun Yee and Woo Lin Tak by felsely accusing them of being engaged in the nefarious trade of selling people for the purposes of emigration, and that in their transactions they were in fact kidnappers. And finally, he recorded the same in the Tsun Wan Yat Po, (The Universal Circulating Herald), so that Messrs Tsang and Woo had thought of suing him before the local authorities, so that he might be punished for libelling people's character. Fortunately for him, however, Lai Ming Chun learnt in time of his own wrong slandering the character of good men, and now he has voluntarily consented to pay the penalty of bearing the legal expenses the sum of \$600, and to pay also (into the poor box) \$25, for the relief of the Hong kong poor; also, from his own funds, pay the costs of inserting in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, three of each, the period of one month, an article, order to redeem himself from what he been guilty of. But this, nevertheless, would not actually be sufficient to cover the enormity of his sin. The reason why Messrs Tsanghand Woo condescended to these terms was because they had been advised by intimate friends, who urged that, inasmuch as both parties were Chinamen, how could they, Messrs Tsang and Woo, have the heart to see him (Lai Ming Ohun) put in a gaol of the foreigner? So that it would be far better that they should forgive him, but inflict a small penalty by

It so happened, luckily, that Messrs I sang and Woo's magnanimity proved to be as expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and it was thus that the matter was put an end to. This is sufficient to show that Messrs Tsang and Shun are peaceful and quiet men, and that they have done a very good act. But Lai Ming Chun is a man who is very much conceited (tit. * the night pedestrian who thinks great deal of himself), and one who falsely dilates in satire and raillery. He began life in a very mean position, and is not of a respectable family (lit. the descendant of the pure and white). While in a menia position, he, moreover, offends his supeiors. Therefore it would not be arbitrar were he to be banished beyond frontiers, nor would it be too much wer he to be put to the sword (lit. under the axe). Now that he is only fined in s small a sum, it is indeed his good fortune that he has escaped greater consequences.

way of a small warning.

ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE. Hongkong, 19th Feb., 1876.

* This has reference to a Chinese story, which,

in its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Bull

story in Z'sop's Fables,-Translator. NOTICE.

MAN'S character should be judged from what it has been before, and by that means elegance or worthlessness can be discerned. A story should be judged by its true or false bearings, so that right | For MANILA and wrong may be distinguished. These remarks apply to the case in which Mesars Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak were, of the 27th day of the 10th moon -(24th November 1875) sion, slandered by Lai

Meazts Tsatig Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak have been residing for more than ten years in Hongkong and have always been employed in representing Nam Pak Hongs in their transactions with foreigners. While their character stands high, their conduct is excellent, and they have for a long time back been respected by both Chinese and foreigners. They have not only not borne a name that is approaching to anytheir risk in the Godowns of the Under- thing improper, but they have not in the signed, from whence delivery may be ob- course of all their actions done anything Tuesday, Feb. 22:objectionable. Unexpectedly, however, Consigness wishing to take their Goods alander came upon them unawares, but of will come. They were therefore falsely Goods remaining in store after the 24th charged by Lai Ming Chun's letter, which notant will be subject to rent. was void of all truth, with seiling people for Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless emigration abroad. They are indeed last botteing under a false imputation from which it is now difficult for them to plear theme selves. Our office, therefore, in punishing Lat Ming Chun for having done what he ought not to have done, orders him and he fega | o ments - to pay the stim of \$600 | the amount of legal expenses; he has also by way of punishment to pay \$20 into the Poor Box for the benefit of the Hongkong Poor. He is further punished by having to pay the expenses of advertising in the Chinese and foreign newspatters in the Oblony, three of each, for the period of one menth, a notice which will bring before the public CHIPPING Orders must be obtained from his sin in this defamation. Reparations. the Undersigned not later than the like these will, perhaps, allay in a mea-

When a man finds fault with others felle he wight in the first instance to on-

quire whether he himself is unblemish Now Lat Ming Chun, as a man, is not one who is numbered among the gentry, nor is his name pronounced by the lips of the illustrious. Yet be falsely dilates in slanderous language and spread diffusedly by word of mouth stories to the defilement and pollution of (the good name of) Mesara Tsang and Woo. It was right therefore that Mesers Tsang and sought to sue him in the Courts of Justice, and he was on the eve of being punished by the utmost penalty of the law. Fortunately, however, Mesers Trang and Woo's magna. Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 5 p.m. nimity is expansive as the sea and as capa. Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exclous as the ocean, and they deal with position of Scripture. On all Holy Days: people liberally; with that end in view, they therefore prefer, instead of punishing him, as he rightly deserved, to forgive him of the enormous crime of he has been guilty. Having ceased litigation now, they have no resentment against any one, and by so doing, they cherish the friendly tie that exists amongst the Chinese clans. They have also shown that in doing this they are inflicting a lenient punishment for the sake of a great warning. They are indeed fully sustaining the benevolent principles of the great men, and for this act of theirs, may the happiness (or good fortune) of Messrs Tang and Woo never grow less.

THE UNIVERSAL OLROULATING HERALD (TSUN WAN YAT PO). Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

BHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19, Fuyew, Chinese steamer, 920, Crosd, Shanghai Feb 13, Amoy 15, and Swatow 17, General .-- O. M. S. N. Co. Feb. 19, Abbotsford, Brit. steamer, 649, C. Patterson, Bangkok Feb. 10, General,-JANDINE, MATHESON & Co. Feb. 19, Rajanattianuhar, Brit. steamer,

934, Hopkins, Bangkok Feb. 11 (5 p.m.) Rice. YUEN FAT HONG. Feb. 19, Korsor, Danish barque, 817, L. J. Grove, Sydney Jan. 6, Coal.—ARNHOLD, LARBERG & Co.

19, Les Yuen, for Shanghai, 19, Ocsan, for Amoy. 19, Thingvalla, for Saigon. 19, Burmess, for S'pore and Rangoon

OLEARED. Auguste, for Whampon, Dora, for Suel. Norna, for Swatow. Cruigie Lez, for London Liberator, for Manila. Horn, for Rajang (Borneo). Orusader, for New York. Douglas, for Swatow, &c. Namoa, for Cooktown Yungehing, for Swatow, do. Penguin, for Saigon.

Morning Star, for Bangkok,

Young Stant, for Bangkok,

PASSENGERS. ARRIVED .- Per Fuyew. Mr Watt and 60 Chinese. Per Rajanattianuhar, Mr and Mrs Da Josta and 2 children, and 2 Chinese. DEPARTED. - Per Lee Yuen, 165 Chinese.

Per Burmese, 33 Chinese, SHIPPING REPORTS. The Chinese steamer Fuyew reports: fine weather to Pedro Blanco, when had thick Anchored at 10 p.m. 18th until 19th

at 6 a.m. Passed the P. & O. steamer off The British steamer Abbotsford reports: fine weather the whole passage: The Brit. str. Rajanattianuhar reports fine weather up to the 18th, when experienced dense fog, which caused us to anchor

the whole night outside. CARGO.

Per City of Peking sailed Feb. 15:-For Yokohama, 1,995 bags Sugar, 570 bags Beans, 195 pkgs. Merchandise. For Hiogo, 6 pkgs. Merchaudise. For San Francisco. 800 bales Hemp, 123 bags Tapioca, 15,205 bags Rice, 220 bags Beans, 80 pkgs. Tea, 47 boxes Upium, 2,377 bags Sugar, 12 bxs. Patna Opium, 2 bales Silk, 308 slabs Tin, 1,895 pkgs. Merchandise. For La Libertad. case Floss Silk. For San Joze de Guatemala, 4 cases Silks, For Panama, 4 cases Merchandise. For Callao, 42 boxes Malwa Oplum, 11 boxes Silks. For Philadelphia, 86 pkgs. Merchandise. For Cincinnati. 3 pkgs, Tea. For New York, 51 bales Silk, to boxes Vermilion.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS MAILS WILL CLOSE;-

For MANILA .-Per H. I.R. M.S. HADAMACK, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 20th Inst.

Per Ship LIBERATOR serow, the 20th Instant, -4. For SWATOW,-Per NORNA, at 7.30 a.m. on Monday,

the 21st Instant. For COOKTOWN. Per NAMOA, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, the 21st Instant, instead of as pre-

viously notified. For SINGAPORE AND PENANG. Per CASNANDRA, at 280 p.m. on Monday, the 21st Instant,

General Memoranda.

9 p.m. Concert at City Hall. Goods per Lord of the Isles undelivered after this date subject to rent,

WEUNESDAY, Feb. 28:-Ly-es-modes leaves for Cuokiown and Sydney. THURSDAY, Feb. 24:--

Noon,-French Mail leaves for Ports of Goods per Bellond undelivered after this date subject to fept. Hongkong Rades, - First Day.

Ribat, Feb. 201-Noon. -General Weekly Bale by Melsts Lane: Ofawford & Ob. this datu

Second Days ATUNDAY, Feb. 28:-Meticlatis leaves for London on or about

Shipping Orders regatility Optional car. go ex Stentor for shipment per Diomed must be obtained from the Agents 1101 later than this date, Third Day.

MEMOS, FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES :-ST. JOHN'S - CATHEDRAL .- The Right Reverend Bushop Burdon; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month:-At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. U the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any) :- Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On Sundays: At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and -At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion,

Military Service. - Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.-At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday. Union Church,-Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M. Afternoon, 6 P.M.

ST. PATER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.-Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 P.M. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at Ll a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH. - Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer :- Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month. Beauth Foundling House, -Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,

every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in

the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,

West Point. ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL .- Welling. ton Street. Very Reverend G. Burghignoli. In the morning, at 6 o'clock, 1st Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass. with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Military Service, Mass and Sermon in English. In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Portu-

guese, English and Chinese; at 4.80, Sermon

in Portuguese; at 5, Benediction, ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL, Spring Gardens. - In the morning, at 7, Mass wit Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at . Benediction. ROMAN CATHOLIU REFORMATORY, West Point.-Rev. B. Vigano. In the morning.

at 7.80, Mass,

Shipping. Daylight .- Douglas leaves for Swatow Amoy and Foochow.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY. Shipping. 8 p.m.—Cassandra leaves for Singapore

and Penang. Tenders Olose.

Tenders to Repair the British Ship Isles of the South will be received at the office of the Agents up to Noon.

Meeting.

9 p.m.-Meeting of Victoria Lodge. TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.15 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, BATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1876.

Despite the fact that public attention in try of the world an amount of space this part of the world has been but which would barely suffice for Switzerslightly directed towards the coming land. Surely a little more than an area Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, of 75 feet by 100 might have been given the ancient kingdom-of-China will, we up to the natural productions, arts and are glad to learn, be represented at the manufactures of a third of the world's new "World's Fair" in a manner not inhabitants! wholly unworthy of its extent and resources. The effective organization of which Mr Ro'ert Hart is the head has enabled action to be taken to this end which in other countries would necessarily have been left to private enterprise. A sketch of what is being done to induce a better knowledge of the products and capabilities of the oldest of nations on the part of the youngest will, we doubt not, prove of interest.

It is now about twelve months since the Chinese Government began its ar-

the industries, manufactures, products of the soil and of the mine, everyday life, costumes, manners, arts, &c., of China, than was made even for Vienna. But the political apprehensions which soon afterwards arose consequent on the ment, led to the abandonment of this exhaustive scheme. The gentlemen appointed to superintend the work were opportunity of getting together a perfectly respecting them by home officials

task of providing for the forwarding of of this idea. the collections from both sections to Philadelphia, and of preparing for the installation arrangements—such as obtaining show-cases and the like made in China. Admirable cases have been manufactured at Ningpo of inlaid wood, each case being in itself a model of some well-known Chinese structure. These will give a distinctively Chinese character to the exhibits which could not have been

secured in any other way. It is, as we have said, a fact that no very public announcement of these arrangements has hitherto been made. And this is perhaps fortunate, as it turns out, inasmuch as the space assigned to China—only 7,500 square feet—will be filled as it is; and the display, in point both of fittings and the objects exhibited, will far surpass, not what could have been done had more time been allowed to the manufacturers, but what has been done at previous exhibitions in which China has been represented. The Collection will contain a very fair exhibit of the ever applied to; and this makes it a matter of additional regret that more space and time were not at the disposal of the Commissioners for availing themselves of such courteous services to the full. Free or reduced freights have been granted by all of the Coast transportstion steamers from whom they have been requested, and we are glad to learn that the Pacific Mail Company has also proved true to its liberal traditions and has not carried out its announced intention of charging full rates. The Central Pacific railroad has acted in a similar manner.

It is gratifying to note the intelligent appreciation, arising partly from pride and partly from self-interest, which some of the Chinese manufacturers evince when talked to on the subject of the exhibition. At Canton and Ningpo, and we believe elsewhere also, some of them have contributed very largely. We are not yet in possession of information regarding the collection from the Northern section, but it will, we understand, by no means fall short of that from the South, which the most attractive features general observers will be the blackwood furniture, embroideries, silks, ivory, and China lacquer-ware in which most Europeans delight. The first shipment took place both from Shanghai and Canton by the Pacific Mail steamer of February 15th, and one of the Commissioners Customs (Mr Hammond) is now on his way to Philadelphia to receive the articles on arrival. A catalogue of the objects forwarded is being prepared for issue by properly represented at Philadelphia, though we think it a pity that the con tempt so often felt by Home Americans for Chinese matters has found expression in allotting to the most populous coun-

very sensible remarks on the Blockade question-remarks which it would be well f residents in Hongkong took to heart, It says that it has all along held that the action of the Canton authorities towards this Colony was not a mere local affair but one in which the whole of China was interested.

We could not look on with complacency. while treaty provisions were being broken rangements for taking part in the exhibition. The first steps looked towards a far more representation of seedings at Canton were full of danger to complete representation of mercantile interests in China generally; and, as it was but too evident that, for the sake of peace or to avoid personal trouble, they did not meet in high quarters with the resistance that they merited, there always remained the possibility that the game plays ed with success in the one port would be tried again at the other. British mercantile Yunnan outrage, and the claims made by interests were in fact liable to be attacked various powers on the Chinese Govern- in detail, in the hope that mutual jealousies would intervens to prevent that united action which could alone be successful.

There is a deal of sound sense in these compelled to remain inactive, and for remarks. And conversely, Hongkong some months it appeared uncertain has shewn itself too apt to forget that, whether China would be adequately re- its grievances not being merely matters THE little unsteadiness visible in the conpresented at all. Time went on, and the of Colonial welfare, the language held complete collection was irretrievably lost, been singularly inappropriate. The co-It was only late in 1875 that, the sky operation of the Shanghai Chamber has having somewhat cleared, it was deter- we believe, been sought as regards postal mined to participate as fully in the Ex- and telegraph rates. But there has been hibition as the time their remaining a singular absence of identification with unusually kindly recommendations from its would permit of. It was then too late foreign interests in China generally on last station. to enter upon an elaborate undertaking; the part of those who have represented but orders were issued which though Houghong. This has arisen from no reducing the extent, have left untouched want of seal for Colonial interests, but the representative character of the exhibit simply from the habit which residents bits, and bid fair to result in a creditable here unconsciously fall into, of regarding Hongkong as a place by itself-as if The arrangements made for the pitrposs | there were no branches of the local firms Diomed leaves for Shanghad un or about by the Inspector General of Custotie at pither ports. The lint thus courteous divided the ports of China into two ly given as may do some good, and will, sections—North and South I the former we hope, be acted upon. We represent including all ports North of Foochow, foreign interests in China in this Colony, and the latter comprising Fouchow and and any injury to our domestic trade is yesterday, and the decision arrived at was the ports to the South of it. To one of felt far and wide, beyond our own narthe Commissioners of Customs (Mr row limits: A better realization of this Detrips) was assigned the Northern fact will be advantageous to both parties. bection, while to Mr Commissioner Drew We are naturally taken at our own valuwes assigned the Southern; A leading ation, when that is below its rightful by force,

American merchant at Shanghai was limit. Future memorials to the Secrealso named a member of the Commission tary of State should lay stress upon the for the North, while a gentleman in fact that what touches Hongkong touches Hongkong has accepted a like office for every open port in China. The formathe South. To the Commissioner for the tion of auxiliary Chambers at Canton former section was also delegated the and Swatow would aid in the calization

THE SPIRIT, OF THE MORNING PRESS.

THE Daily Press notices the difficulty experienced as to getting proper interpretation in the Supreme Court. This, it says, is not by any means the first time that a similar difficulty has occurred, and it is much to be "regretted that more effectual measures are not taken to provide against such contingencies. We are not surprised at His Lordship's irritation. There is a liability of a: miscarriage of justice in such cases, and too great care cannot be taken to secure accurate interpretation."-Adverting to the Perakwar says the question now remaining is, What is to be done with the conquered terri-. tory? It will be necessary for a British force to garrison the country for some time at least, and this will, of course, lead to further outlay. Nor is this all. The Straits articles comprised in the Export and Government will be called upon, in all pro-Coast trades, and will embrace truly bability, to undertake the task of adminiscomplete and excellent displays of every tration in the names of the native rulers. description of Tea and Silk made by two lt notices the unjust way in which the hands foreigners resident at the various ports of Sir William Jervois are tied. It is sorry generally have also shewn considerable to learn that annexation is disapproved of, interest and readiness to oblige when- as it is the only permament way out of the existing difficulties. The power of Great Britain is now firmly established in the Straits of Malacca, and it is manifestly her destiny to become paramount in the Malayan Peninsula. There should be no false sentiment in the matter. By annexing Perak some of the cost of the campaign would be recouped, for it has been abundantly demonstrated that its resources are great and undeveloped. Under British rule it would seen attract the stream of Chinese emigration. Lord Derby's sagacity will, it is to be hoped, not fail him in this matter, and he will yet see that expedience and justice both sanction a policy of annexation, which moreover will prove beneficial to British and native interests alike.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The Chinese Mail comments on the severity of the Press Laws in Japan, and predicts that before long there will be a Republican Government in that country. This is a state of things, it says, brought about by the Japanese adopting Western institutions too precipitately. The only way to prevent a Republican Government is for Japan to adopt the system of a limited monarchy. -- It gives a report of the meeting of the Shanghai Bank,

The Chung Ngoi San Po (the Chinese issue of the Daily Press), while on the subthe statistical department of the Customs | ject of gambling in Canton, recommends at Shanghai. China will therefore be the Government to change the Manchu garrison into foreign-drilled troops. It also suggests the re-erection of the Bogue: Forts. It advocates the adjustment of the barrier system, so that rice may not be

> The Universal Circulating Herald has no editorial in this issue.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE cases before the Magistrates to-day THE North China Daily News has some were very few and of an uninteresting

> We are glad to learn that the question of postal rates is likely to be taken up vigorously. The Shaughai and Hongkong Chambers of Commerce will probably unite. in the matter.

THE Ling Fing will, we learn, take down the Costoms' officials (Mr H. O. Brown and Mr Simplemann) who are appointed to Kinng Chow. Mr Forrest, the Consul elect, proceeds thither in a man of war probably the Vigilant.

At the Marine Court to-day, two boatwomen (os 1544, and 1086), and a boatman No. 1889, were charged by P. C. Blake with obstructing the fairway of the Cauton steamer Kins'an yesterday, and fixed \$1 each or 2 days' imprisonment.

duot of the 28th men for the first day of two of their presence here has completely disappeared, and they appear to conduct themselves in a most steady manner. We are glad of this, as the regiment comes with

FROM Macan we have some rather startling news. The Viceroy of Canton has notified his determination to erect a Customs station in the Patera Island, on the other side of the Masao Inner Herbottr, and the Port ttiguess seem determined to oppose the measure with a strong hand if required. The Executive Council met several times. dommunicated to the Vicercy in a peremptory manner. In the meantime preparations are being made to resist the Chinese

The following is the order of Service of St. | might understand a solitary sentence in a less recklessness in expenditure | sides it costs more. It may not be generally John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Sexagesima Sunday, 20th February, 1876 :-

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Comtounion at 11. - Reader, The Colonial Chaplain : Preacher, The Cologial Chaplain : kept waiting. First Lesson, Genesis, iii.; Second Lesson, Matthew, xxvii., verses 27 to 57; Venite, 9 Mercer; Te Deum, Oakley; Benedictus, 8 Mercer; First Hymn, No. 139; Kyrie, "Missa de Angelis"; Second Hymn, No.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4 .-Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Genesis, vi.; Second Lesson, Romans, iv.; Psalms, 110 Monk; Service, Trimnel in F. Anthem, "But the Lord is mindful of his a box of matches, a torch, a centre-bit, and own," No. 14; Hymn after Sermon, No. 26 in Mercer.

Harper's Bazar is responsible for the following paragraph;-

Not long ago the Japanese frigate Tsukuba arrived at the port of San Francisco. She is the largest ship of that nation that has crossed the Pacific. The Japanese navy is comparatively a new institution, having cle many fluctuations in the money-market had no important existence until three and to deplore the and en and most serious years ago. At present it consists of twelve fall which has taken place in the value of

The Daily Press publishes the following of life. We refer to our most awkward, telegram :--

London, Feb. 15.—England, Russia, and America support the steps Germany has taken at Peking relative to the plundering of the Anna at Foochow.

The Squadron calling at Singapore is only ordered to China to protect shipping, ow ing to the plundering of the Anna during the absence of several of the vessels in the Straits.

India enters into the postal union from the 1st July next. The postage vid Southampton will be sixpence, vid Brindis eight pence.

A Hoyal Commission relative to the slave trade has been appointed.

A motion has been made by Sir Stafford Northcote that a Loan should be obtained from the Public Debt Commissioners to pay for the Sues Canal shares. The debate was deferred till Monday

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS. His Lordship Chief Justice Si JOHN SMALE.) 19th February, 1876.

Regina v. Chang Ass.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES. The prisoner was arraigned for obtaining on the 20th January last 4 cattles and

taels of sausages from the Yee Wai Kt pating-house by false pretences, and for obtaining some roast ducks and fowls from the same shop on the 21st January last. The Attorney General, the Hon. J Bramston, prosecuted.

The following Jury was empanelled: Mesars C. P. Chater, Miguel De Souza. Thos, Williamson, Wm. Rathbone, F. C. Dittmer, Geraldo Dos Remedios and E. L.

Mr Chater was called yesterday, but did not answer to his name until some minutes after a Jury had been empanelled. He was requested to attend to-day, when his Lordship would decide whether he would fine him or not.

His Lordship said he ought under regular circumstances to have fined him, but as he had appeared within so short a time af-Lordship would not fine him. The prisoner, Chang Asz, pleaded guilty

to the indictment. His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence. In doing so, he said he had the history of the prisoner since 1870, and it was so remarkable that he would read it out. It appeared from the gaol return that the prisoner was sent in August 1870 to twelve months' hard labour for being found in a gambling house, the latter six months being for default of a fine of \$150. He was also to give security thereafter for twelve months. He was discharged from gaol on 3rd August 1872, having been unabla to give the required security. On the 26th February 1873, he was again sent to gao for one month with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond. He was also to give security for two months. Not being able to give this security, he was discharged on the 25th May 1873. On the 21st January 1875, he was sent to twelve months' hard labour for obtaining goods under false pretences, being four months each for three separate offences. He was discharged on the 20th January 1876, and on the very day he left the gaol he committed the offence with which he was now charged. The next day he again obtained some roast ducks and fowls, and he appeared, his Lordship observed, to have been living luxuriously sluce he was kong. discharged from gaol. He was, however, caught and was brought here. His Lordship thought he should not be so often before the Magistrates, and he would therefore be kept in prison for such a period

Regina v. Wong Shin.

that he should not trouble the Magistrates

corthin Court for at least some time to

come. He was then sent to three years

penal servitude.

BURGLARY.

of the 15th February inst.

positions observed that he found the pri soner was a native of Tamsoey, and saked where that place was, and what dislect the but our readers know as well as we do that prisoner spoke. Mr Rozario, the Court Interpreter, re-

plied that lamsosy was near Canton, and that the prisoner was a Hakka. Hakka interpreter. He observed that

Lal Ahong was the interpreter at the Police Court in this case. Who was he ! with the prisoner, addressed his Lordship.

"Yes, my Lord." His Lordship : "Yes, what." Mr Regario ! The prisoner says he till-Herstands me, and I understand him. His Lordship said the prisoner might understand the interpreter in reference to

be tried before a Judge.

Court, having arrived, the case was pro- Cap of Liberty. creded with. The facts were the same as those elicited at the Magistracy. An entry to the house had been made by the removal of the wedge in a wooden bolt of the door. The prosecutor was alarmed, and a search was made, resulting in the prisoner being found concealed behind the door. There was a bag close to where he was, and it contained other burglarious articles.

The prisoner was found guilty and was sentenced to two years' hard labour. This closed the Sessions for the current month.

OUR COINAGE SYSTEM. (Celestial Empire.) We have recently had occasion to chron stanch vessels, four of which are used for | Mexican dollars. To-day however we protraining purposes, and the Taukuba is the pose to consider the currency question from largest of these. She was originally built a more domestic point of view and to direct for the English navy, but was purchased a | the attention of our readers to the abuses few years ago by the Japanese government. of an arrangement the long acceptance of which with the public is its only plea-and that a very bad one-for a further lease unsatisfactory, and extravagant coinage system, to which we firmly believe may be traced no small amount of the unnece sary expenditure of our daily existence. The complications resulting from a mixed ourrency of Chinese tael notes and Mexican dollars are about and needless enough but this we are fain to pass over for the present. But here in Shanghai we virtually have no coinage, and this lack of what exists in every civilized and uncivilized community in the world must bring about its own punishment. One of the most primary symptoms of incipient emanation from pure savagery is the recognition and acceptance of some medium of exchange. It matters not what form it takes ; be it the Hindoo cowrie or the Chinets cash, the dollar, the ducat or the doubloon, every nation and commonwealth has its establish ed ourrency, and the model settlement is a striking and discreditable exception. True, there are coins, and plenty of coins, circulation; but we have no proper and authorised coinage. It would be a difficult task, for instance, to obtain change for a dollar. At the present rate of exchange, four English shillings would be a lib ral equivalent, although we have known cases in which that sum has been indignantly rejected, when proffered instead of a sturdy Mexican ; but there are ten chances to one against one's obtaining, off-hand even so large a number of coins as this, all belonging to the same family. Here in Shanghai. we have the dollar and the half-dollar-both recognised by all; but a florin is as often as not tendered for the latter, while france, shillings, ten-cent pleces and 'two-annabits' are indiscriminately added to make up some approach to the value required. as to verifying the correctness of one change, in the case we are supposing, the calculation would be so intricate, and the various exchanges to be taken into conaideration so perplexing, that the time spent upon the problem would far outvalue the amount at stake; for as the proverb says, time itself is money. Therefore, to obviate the difficulty, we have fallen back and is void. The police power of a State upon the simple expedient of ignoring coins altogether; we never pollute ourselves now with the touch of filthy dross, but are content to sign promissory notes at sight, instead. Of itself, the system is an excellent terwards, and as he was to serve to-day, his one, and answers all the purposes required. Nothing is easier than to initial a chit, and turn it over to the compradors for payment when it is sent in. But in this very simplicity lies its danger. In the first place, the mere fact of having no standard coin in circulation, less than a dollar, causes one almost insensibly to look upon that sum very much as we look upon a shilling a home; and this is proved by the fact that in India people regard rupees in exactly the same light. We shall always spend too much money as long as the dollar is our standard coin. Men spend five dollars here, in cases where they would not dream of spending a sovereign at home. They give a dollar just as naturally as they would

To revert, however, to the chit system. we have to remark—though the observation is by no means new-that to it may be traced a vast amou tof the extravagance and lavish expenditure which still exists to a great extent amongst us. Take the instance of a game at loo. At a game of loo, when a man need not be surprised at losing fifty or sixty dollars, he scribbles a chit for the amount, and refers it to the compradore when it is sent in I he never sees the money and he never sees it go i it is simply a question to him of writing down the sum The prisoner was indicted for burglari- either on the right or the left hand side of ously entering the house of one Chang his account book, if he keeps one. But if Koon Po, a rent collector, living in a house our friend had to put his hand in his pocket in Yee Yik Laue, West Point, on the night | and pull out the sixty shining, clinking, weighty fellows that are worth more than a His Lordship having turned over the de- ten-pound note, he might think his evening's amusement was somewhat dearly purchased. We quote a moderate amount, six hundred might be nearer the mark than The Cosmopolitan Press well calls the this or ouston. The revenue regulations of system a social evil. The prices which we Ohing are very strict against the expertation His Lordship thought they ought to have pay without a murmur are in many instances of Rice, and if any reaches Honghong it is much too high, and they would not be in a surreptitious manner. The Hawailah maintained for a single week were ready Rice received here is mostly in the form of money the order of the day. But in the raddy, for which there are two advantages,

a shilling; and why? Because there is no

lower coin in circulation with a specific

nomenclature. A ten-cent piece is looked

upon almost like a farthing, and chucked

away accordingly. It will be found that

wherever there is a coin universally recog-

nised as the average or standard of exchange.

upon which calculations are based, -such

as shillings in England, france, and dollars

in Shanghai-the expenditure in such

countries will bear a distinct proportion to

the value of the coin ; and we find conse-

quently that where we pay a shilling at

home we pay a rupes in Calcutta, and twice

the value of a rupes in China and Hong-

foreign language, but he should be sorry to than there were four or five years ago. Of known, but we believe it is the case, that be tried in a foreign language if he was to course the reason is obvious. But we are San Francisco is a larger importer of Rice afraid that a radical change will never come | than any other port in the United States. The Interpreter at the Police Court was about as long as these slight and informals. This is, of course, due to our large Chinese then sent for; meantime, everybody was promissory notes called chits are accepted in the place of coin, or while we have no article of diet. We exported less than Mr Lee Hong Mee, the Hakka, Chin- recognized standard of exchange more 2,000,000 lbs. Rice last year, principally chew and Malay interpreter at the Police | moderate in value than the four-shilling

> THE CHINESE AND CALIFORNIAN An interesting case is reported from Washington under date of Dec. 14. The

San Francisco Bulletin says :-

The Supreme Court yesterday heard the case of Chy Lung on error from the Supreme Court of California, involving the question of the constitutionality of the law of California, requiring the master, owner or consiguee of any vessel bringing immigrants to the State, who are lunatics, idiotics, deaf, dumb, blind, crippled or infirm, not accompanied by responsible relatives willing to support them, or convicted orlminals, or debauched or lewd women, to give bond in 8500 that they shall not in any case become a cliarge on the State within two years of arrival. Chy Lung was owner of twenty-two Chinese women brought to San Francisco, by the steamer Japan of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. This case is to test the law, the other women being discharged upon habeas corpus by Judge Field of the Federal Circuit Court who held the law void. Attorney-General Pierrepont submits that as plainthat has treaty relations with the United States, the Federal Courts have jurisdiction, and argues at great length that the State law is unconstitutional as being in conflict with treaties with several powers, and therefore an attempt to regulate commerce between the United States and a foreign nation. Under the law he contends that the passengers from Britain, France, Germany or China, being subjects of either of these countries, be they ever so rich or exalted, and though accompanied by a retinue of servants, may be excluded, unless a bond given. If he is infirm or crippled, unless accompanied by relatives, etc., or if he hapness to have been convicted of a political offence in trying to aid his countrymen in establishing a constitutional government, or if the passenger be a woman, and she i lewd, if she is debauched either by drunkenness or gluttony, or political intrigues, or in any other way, she must be excluded. If the Commissioners of Emigration are satisfied that a female passenger is lewd no matter what her relations, even though the wife of an English diplomat, or i another woman is debauched, being the wife of a French actor, he must take the same course taken with Chy Lung and his associat-s, and the same action would deprive the person convicted of the political offence instanced of the rights of asylum. The Attorney General quotes largely from Webster. He shows that to be lewd is not necessarily to be unchaste, as regards the intercourse of the sexes.

The right to exclude Chinese women can not be maintained under the police power of a State. The ballet and other theatrical exhibitions are prohibited in several States, but if a French ballet dancer or actress should wish to visit any of these, she could not be prevented from landing at the ports by any State statute or general law. It was not in the police power of a State. Such a law would be inconsistent with the treaty with France, contrary to well established principles of commercial intercourse, limited, and can not be used to contra vene lawful authority of the Government. or to disturb those well established principles which govern the intercourse of Should California become Mormon State, and the Legislature attempt to exclude gentiles, a law to that end wouldbe void. Where the execution of a law is to affect treaty relations, a single State of the Union is not a sole judge of what laws may be passed. For its own security the right of self-defence is conceded to every State; but, as Justice Grier says in the passenger cases, the powers used in self-defence and protection against harm cannot be perverted into weapons of offence and aggression on the rights of others. The. California statute on Chinese women amounts to an exclusion of emigrants or visitors, while Mexican women of the same class, arriving by rail or otherwise than vessels, are exempt, and this distinction is made in violation of the laws of Congress and the fourteenth amendment, providing, among other things, that a State shall not deny to any persons in its jurisdiction equal

protection of the law. Mr Goold, for the State, controverts these points and maintains the theory of the State Court, that the case is within the proper definition of the police laws of the

State and therefore valid. With this case is heard that of John and Thomas Henderson vs. Mayor Wickham and the Commissioners of Emigration of New York, involving the same question under a similar statute of New York: The case comes from the Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, where the law was held as valid on demurrer, and the complaint was dismissed. It is here maintained that it is to be treated precisely as if it had imposed the tax on alien passengers, and for these reasons and those set forth in previous cases, the Attorney General says it cannot be sustained.

THE RICE, SUGAR AND THA TRADE TO SAN FRANCISCO. (Evening Bulletin:)

The Rice imports at San Francisco for the past two years compare as follows

The bulk of our Rice supply comes from

population, among whom it is a staple to British Columbia, against 2,370,000 lbs. in 1874, and 3,288,000 lbs. in 1873. The quantity taken for consumption and export-has-been increased from 28,600,000 lbs arrived vesterday (Jan. 13) from Hongkong, to account, the thing would act and react the surrounding country. our imports of the article since the 1st Ja- on the native mind; for these men would tive receipts are also small, there being only | the power and resources of England, and as one cargo due and three more on the way fresh men would be sent to take their place, shipments from the primary markets light | doing duty at Buckingham Balace." until after the celebration of that event, change of the moon.

The imports of Sugar obimpare as follows: Batavian, 1ba. 3,241,600 Central American., 5,056,800 China......16,493,600 Manila......33,277,900 Peruvian...... 1,097,700 Various

counted for by the large stock carried over from 1874 and the heavy receipts of Eastern refined Sugar by railroad and steamers from New York. Our imports of Tea compays as follows

Totale ... (33......8,033,300 6,517,200 These figures do not include the large transit trade, which amounted to over 18,000,000 lbs. by rail alone. There was also exported 639,000 lbs. by steamer, chiefly to New York.

> NEW GUINEA (Pall Mall Budget.)

It is satisfactory to observe that since uller information concerning New Guinea has reached the Australian colonies the agitation for the immediate annexation of that great island has to a considerable extent cooled down. The Imperial Government has stated plainly that there is no intention at home of adding another troublesome dependency to our already overgrown tropical possessions, and the Australians themselves will probably admit ere long that the sudden mania for extension was only one of those spaamodic fits of ill-regulated ouergy which, like the "rushes" of the gold-diggers, are liable to cour newly settled countries. Certainly when the two chief a guments put forward in favour of annexation are, that we know nothing of the interior of the country, and that if the island at some future time were conquered by a foreign Power it might under certain circumstances be used to harm the vigorous young communities of Australia, it may fairly be said that the advocates of instant seizure feel their own case to be a bad one. The fact is, Australian statesmen and journalists, were carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment. and the recent annexation of Fiji led them to imagine that the mother country would yield to their wishes without examining into the facta. We hope that the question will now be more soberly discussed by those who are immediately concerned, and that steps will be taken to control the intercourse gradually springing up between our countrymen and the Papuans before any serious difficulty arises. Mr Macleay's expedition, which started quite as much to see whether New Guinea was suitable for colonization as for the purposes of entomological research, returned with very discouraging accounts. Papua is evidently no very favourable field for those enterprising agriculturists who cannot find scope enough for their energies in the millions of acres lying unoccupied around them in Australia. According to Mr Macleay, the shores of the Gulf of Papus are densely populated. natives possess some degree of civilization and a fair knowledge of agriculture. Both races, the yellow and the black, visited by this expedition would speedily resent any attempt to oust them from their lands Here, as in the more divilized islands Polynesia, every sore of valuable ground owned by the townships, and the various tribes would make common cause to resis an invader. It may be presumed, therefore, that any such wild scheme as that promoted" by Lieutenant Armit for pare celling out New Guines among his lowers, after the fashion of herold times, could only be successful at the expense a considerable war. Mr Macleay, as well has the Italian traveller, Mr. d'Albertis, gives most of the natives on this coast the same favourable character in regard to their treatment of strangers that had previously been given them by Captain Moresby. The missionaries, however, state that they have of other nations. They owe their wealth discovered a peculiarly ferocious tribe cannibals in this region who devotir their daptives in much the same piecemeal fashion that Bruce described the Abyssinians to have adopted in consuming their cattle on a march. It will probably be found that the tribes of the interior are more savage and ignorant than those of the sea-coast, but so far very little progress has been sixty. And the same in making purchases. Hougkong, and is called China by courtesy made inland. Even the trip of the steamer Bliangowan up a salt Water inlet rather than a river to a distance of 100 miles from the sea brought dut no new facts, and in all likelihood, though M. d'Albertie still maintains his post at Yule Island, and the London Missionary Soulety has established He stepped close to the mouth of the cave Mr Rogario, after a short conversation chit-system lies their strength it is so namely, lessened duty and a finer polished eight or ten mission stations on the coast to investigate the matter, and, to his harror, easy, so convenient, and above all so kernel, which fully compensate for the loss and in the neighbouring lilets, little more was protruding the head of an immense little irritating to the feelings to acrawl in cleaning. The Hawalian Rice is from will be learned until a well-fitted steamer fattlesnake with a pig in its mouth. The one's name at the bottom of a chit whereon the Carolina seed, and as it can be laid soutrives to push its way up the large river pig was about four months old, and weighed even the amount algored for is not mention. down here much cheaper than imports from known as the Fly. In short, when the about 75 lbs. He summoned a number of bil, maily the commodity which is served. the East, and answers fully as well, it of really trifling amount of information which his neighbours, with guns and pitchforks, The evil is one, however, which will have course takes the preference with the masses has yet been obtained about this yest island who built a large fire in the mouth of the to work its own bure. In fact there is no of the white Rice eating population. The and its inhabitants is taken into consideration cave in order to drive the snakes out. In that one single question. It was very dif. doubt that the one has been partially of Chinese do not use it, as there is not tion, the original proposal for off hand an about an hour they commenced pouring out

INDIAN TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

Times as follows :---Upon this the Overland Mail remarks :-

Central America and Peru is of high grade. | conditions of life; but the offsets to these | eastward,

A TURKISH ESTIMATE OF ENGLAND.

The following remarks on the policy of England towards weaker nations may be read with interest by our English readers and by Chinese authorities and journalists with profit. We quote the Ottoman paper Istikbal, published at Stamboul !-

As regards their respect for the laws of justice and equity, we must also confess that the English deserve the palm over our other friends. They have never claimed the right of protecting the subjects of any other Power on the pretext of identity of religion. Their consuls are thoroughly acquainted with the extent of their powers and duties, which consist simply in settling the private disputes of their countrymen, and they have never incited natives of the country to change their nationality in order | SALTPETRE. to assume English protection. Identity of religion has never afforded them an excuse for anduly sheltering any person under | Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 3/112 their protection; they have never been guil- Credit, 6 months' sight, ... ty of the meanness of paying emissaries to | On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... R 225revolt by fallacious promises of support, of ... Bombay, demand, liberty and independence, in the hope of ,, Shanghai, demand, ... upsetting the legitimate government and ,, Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 73 profiting by its ruin. In short, they have never swerved from the principles of equity

which are prescribed by civilisation. The characteristic which especially distinguishes the English, is their religious respect for established conventions and treaties. They have never trodden such bonds under foot, nor have they ever without adequate reason invaded the territory another State. It is related to us that wherever they go, they have at heart the spreading of civilisation and the respect of the laws which insure the liberty of their subjects. They enlarge the circle of commerce without for that purpose prejudicing the interests of others, a fact which indicates the excessive probity of this nation. They do not covet the possessions of others, and they do not cherish the terrible idea of extending their dominion over all the civilised countries of the world. At the present day they rule over nations who exceed them four or five times in numbers, but Shanghai Steam N. Co. Tie. 75 not an individual of those nations has, on account of religious differences, been deprived of the smallest of his rights. Liberty of conscience exists wherever the English govern. In India there are fifty millions of Mussulmans, and not one of them has been forced to renounce his faith, On the contrary, the English have officially asked for a Mussulman priest to go and teach the Mussulmans at the Cape of Good Hove the Teligion of their ancestors. Hodia Bekir Effendi is now entrusted with this holy mission. They have never compelled their subjects, Mussulmans or not, to send their children to English schools in order to learn that language exclusively; they have never used any other means of coerclon tending to suppress the individuality of the numerous races which prosper under the flag of England or the religious professed in their immense dominions, and that because they have no thought of universal away. History mentions more than one nation that has followed a course diametrically contrary to that of England.

The English are not like other nations. by injuring their neighbours; but they defond their interests while defending those to their commerce, to their science, and to their industry. We are glad, therefore. that the interests of England are in harmomy with ours, and we pray that this source of good feeling may always subsist between

Miscellaneous.

A evertous snake story is told by the New York Herald, While out hunting, Mr Richard Ives discovered a large cave in the side of a hill under a rock, and while oppsite heard the aqueaking of pige inside. -terput in a long parrative. His Lordahip fected already | there is far less gambling enough "awell" in it to suit them | be- negation can only be regarded as absurd. | ever the burning coals, As they approach-

ed in sight the parties fired upon them from Apropos of the difficulty in raising troops | the top of the cliff. They continued to at home, a correspondent writes to the pour out until the surrounding woods for twenty yards square was literally covered "Why should we not have recourse to with dead and live suakes. They killed India 1 it is asked. When properly led, 310, but many made their escape. The there are no finer soldiers in the world than largest one silled, a.male, was ten feet long. the men composing our Sikh and Ghoorka and measured around the body one and a regiments, and it would surely be a simple balf feet; the next largest, a female, was matter to draft some of these home an- seven feet long, and measured one foot nually, so as to complete our home establish- around the body. The largest snakes have ment; besides, being born soldiers, these been preserved in alcohol, and will be on exin 1872 to 39,600,000 lbs in 1875. We be- men are hardy, and can well stand change hibition at our fair, free of charge. The gan the year with a stock of 7,000,000 lbs, of climate. Apart from the moral effect snake referred to had 110 rattles. The cave and closed it with a stock of 11,500,000 lbs. | which would be produced on the Continent | was literally filled with heads of sheep, Apart from a cargo of 1,500,000 lbs which by our thus turning our Indian resources pigs, do., which had been captured from

THE London correspondent of the Times nuary have een light, while our prospect return to India with their minds opened to of India writes :- "Speaking of the King of Denmark, I am reminded of another ourious bit of news, which set all the gossins from Hongkong. The occurrence of the the impression would go on increasing, of the clubs agog this week. An order is Chinese New Year next month will render For my part, I should like to see a Sikh said to have been sent to a large Dundee manufacturer, through the Danish Government, for the immediate supply of 200,000 which usually lasts a week, or through one A host of objections on the score of expense | soldiers' knapsacks to be furnished to a of transport, and maintenance at home; of Copenhagen contractor before the 1st of duty deserted in India and of obstacles of January. What could such an order every description to the maintenance of a mean—the wiseacres asked—what does Dennative corps in this country, present them- mark want with such a preposterous lot of selves. But in the face of them all we tin knapsacks? Then some brilliant genius should like to see the experiment of the flashed and cod of light upon the mystery at introduction into England of a native corps once. The Princess Dagmar, wife of the 26,246,100 adopted, provided the troops were a party Cesarewitch, is a Danish Princess, and to to the transfer—that is, willingly placed cloak his designs, the Emperor of Russia has themselves at the disposal of the authorities ordered these knapsacks through Denfor temporary service in England. They mark—their real destination being Russia, The above comparison is of interest. Most to those which meet Europeans who serve made to commence a campaign in Central tiff is a subject of a foreign government of the Sugar received from Batavia, China, in India, from change of climate, and Asia in the spring and push vigorously There is a determination among the local are so considerable, that the native soldier revealed and the visit of the King of Denrefiners to shut out these grades as much coming to England might fairly consider | mark is all a part of the same dark design. as possible, and the result is seen in dimi- himself the luckiest man in the army. We The simple interchange of hospitality was nished imports. The refluers obtain their also believe that such a corps would be merely a device for spying out the land and chief supply from the Philippine Islands, extremely popular at home. The native marking how public opinion in England though during the past year they have pur- soldiers -especially if they were genuine tended, and whether any active preparations chased largely from the Hawailan planters, specimens-would be looked upon with were going on in our arienals and dockyards. which accounts for the increased imports curiosity and interest, and they would be in Is not that a pretty plot? Perhaps you treat from Honolulu. The total imports of raw reality pioneers of that migration from the it with incredulity. Well, possibly you are Sugar here last year were considerably under | East which must become general as the right, but it you would have been hardly the consumption, but the deficiency is ac- isolation of prejudice and superstition is safe to do so at Boodle's or White's during broken down. To entertain the idea of the past week, for the idea was in great Indian soldiers for England is at least more favor there. The conspiracy seems to me to feasible than that of Indian domestic be a trifle too elaborate to be credible ! 1 servants for England, and we may live to | dare not say more; the awe of the Club see both common among us. As to the oracles is upon me. One thing, however, Ghoorkss, they have added greatly to the r is certain, that the order for the knapsacks reputation by their operations against the has actually been given to that Dundes

Quotations. Honexone, Feb. 19, 1876. OPIUM.-New Patna, cash... 6021 credit, 6071 Old Patna, cash -New Benares, cash, 570 Old Benares, cash, --New Malwa, cash, 585 credit, 590 Allowance Taels, 12 a 32 Old Malwa, cash, 590 oredit. 595 Allowance Taels, 16 a 32 Exchange.

CAMPHOR. QUICKSILVER, ... English Sovereigns, Australian Sovereigns, Discount, ...

Hongkong Bank, 4 per cent. prem. ex div. H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$500 ex div. China Fire Ins. Co., \$145 Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70 H.K. & W. Dock Co., 38 % dia. China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1525 Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$600 Chinese Insurance Co., \$220 North China Ins. Co., Tls. 850 C. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tis. 107 Yangtere Ins. Association, Tls. 605 H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co., 5 dis. Union S. Navigation Co., Tis: -Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55 dia.

Chinese Imperial Loan, £102, Temperature. Honewowe, Feb. 19, 1876. Taken at Mesers. Falconer & Co.'s Fremises. Queen's Road.) THERMOMETER-9 A. M. 1 P. M. Maximum. Minim. over night,

> Shipping Intelligence. HOME SHIPPING.

BAROMETER, -9 A.M.,

The following is given in the London Papers, dated January 7:-DEPARTURES.

Dec. 28, Deutchland, from Hamburg to Hongkong, Dec. 29, Martha Brookleman, from Cardiff to Hongkong. They seek not to further their own interests Dec. 80, Diomed (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai Dec. 81, Belted Will, from London to Hongkong, Jan. 1, Oxfordshire (str.), from London to

Obina and Japan. Jan. 1, Madagascar, from Cardiff to Hong-

Jan. 2, Lycha, from Cardiff to Hongkong, Jan 8, Titan, from Cardiff to Hongkong, Jan. 7, Quang Se (Glenorshy) (str.), from London to Shanghai Jan. 7, Papa, from Liverpool to Honge

LOADING FOR CHIMA AND JAPAR PORTS, At London.—Steamers via Bues Canale Hankow Flintshire. Glenearn

Sailing Vessels. Forward Ho. Evelyn. Unding. Paul Marie, Patroolus (str.) Ouward.

THE PRICE OF A PLEASURE Upon the valley's lap The liberal morning throws A thousand drops of dew, To wake a single rose. Thus often, in the course Of Life's few fleeting years, A single pleasure costs The soul a thousand tears.

THE DIVINE.

BRAMAH. If the red slayer thinks he slays. Or if the slain thinks he is slain. They know not well the aubtle ways I keep, and pass, and turn again. Far or forgot to me is near, to det Shadows and sunshine are the same. The vanished gods to me appear; And one to me are shame and fame. They reckon ill who leave me out, When me they fly I am the wings; I am the doubter and the doubt, 1 am the hymn the Brahmin sings. The strong gods pine for my abode. .. And pine in vain the sacred seven ; But thou, meek lover of the good, Find me and turn thy back on heaven.

A MAN's action is only a picture-book of He does after what he believes. Portly must be affirmative. .. It is the of intellect. "Thus saith the Lord, should begin the song. Any word, every word in language, every circumstance, becomes poetic in the hands of a higher

THE philosphy which a nation, received rules its religion, poetry, politics, arts, trades and whole history. To the poet, the world is virgin soil; al

is practicable; the men are ready for virtue

It is always time to do right. As the bird alights on the bough, then plunges into the air again, so the thoughts of God pause but for a moment in any form: THERE is no choice of words for him who clearly sees the truth. That provides him with the best word. If your subject do not appear to you the flower of the world at this moment, you have not rightly chosen

THE impressions on the imagination make the great days of life; the book, the landscape, or the personalty which did not stay on the surface of the eye or ear, but penetrated to the inward sense, agitates us and

is not forgotten. OUTSIDE of the nursery the beginning of literature is the prayers of the people, and they are always hymns, poetic-the mind allowing itself range, and therewith is ever a corresponding freedom in the style, which

becomes lyrical NATURE is the true idealist. When she serves us best ; when, on rare days, she speaks to the imagination, we feel that the huge heaven and earth are but a web drawn around us; that the light, skies, and mountains are but the painted vicissitudes of the toul.

Man runs about restless and in pain when his condition or the objects about him do not fully match his thought. He wishes to be rich, to be old, to be young, that things may obey him. In the ocean, in fire, in the sky, in the forest, he fluds facts adequate and as large as he.

HE who has once stooped beside the grave, to look back upon the companiouship which has been for ever closed, feeling how impotent there are the wild love and the keen sorrow, to give one instant's pleasure to the pulseless heart, or atone in the lowest measure to the departed, spirit for the hour of unkindness, will scarcely for the future incur that debt to the heart which can only be discharged to the dust.—Ruskin.

THE test or measure of poetic genius i the power to read the poetry of affairs-to fuse the circumstance of to-day; not to use Scott's antique superstitions, or Shakspeare's, but to convert those of the nine teenth century-and-of the existing-nations into universal symbols.

In poetry we say we require the miracle. The bee flies among the flowers and get mint and marjoram, and generates a new product which is not mint and marioram but honey. The chemist mixes hydrogen and oxygen to yield a new product, which is not these, but water ; and the poet listens to conversation and beholds all objects in nature to give back, not them, but a new and transcendent whole.

Shapows please us as still finer rhymes. Architecture gives the like pleasure by the repetition of equal parts in a colonnade, in a row of windows, or in wings; gardens by the symmetric contrasts of the beds and walks In society you have this figure in a bridal company, where a choir of whiterobed maidens gives the charm of living statues; in a funeral procession, where all wear black; in a regiment of soldiers uniform.

IMAGINATION is central; fancy is superficial. Fancy relates to surface, in which a great part of life lies. The lover is rightly said to fancy the hair, eyes, and complexion of the maid. Fancy is a willful imaginetion, a spontaneous act ; fancy, a play sa with dolls and puppets which we choose to call men and women imagination, a -perception and affirming of a real relation between a thought and some material fact. Tanoy amuses; imagination expands and exalts us.

BISHOP TEMPLE ON APOSTOLICAL SUC-Ureston. - The Bishop of Exster, having been interrogated by a foreign ecclesiastical dignitary as to whether apostolis succession is a doctrine of the Church of England. has replied as follows |- "The Oburth of England desires to include within her pale both those who hold the douttine of the apostolic succession and those who do not. To meet the need of the latter she nowhere requires any of her members or ministers to hold that doctrine. To meet the need of the former she provides that all her ministers shall profess that succession as a

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

(loneer).

tire trust and warm affection on the part Chaplain of the Dauphiners, and cattebiat "On examination with the opthemoreoper

Duke of Chartres. The count is elever, say nothing of Roger Tichborne, whose The otoscope revealed a healthy condition studious, patient, and it is his interest to tutor he was. But probably the most in- of the organs of hearing. He told me that affect the position of the dauphin of an ex- teresting of all his penitshin was old Tal- he went totally blind at the age of about pectant house, and to reserve himself, aloof leyrand, an unfrocked priest and bishop from active politics, for the chances of the bimself. I think it was in 1838, when the future. The Duke of Chartres is less the great French diplomatiat died, after passver, but more popular, than his elder broking his eightieth year. Probably more to ther, and is adored in the fine cavalry regi- please his niece, the duchees of Dino, than ment he now commands. France does not anything else, the old for on his deathbed forget that, in the recent war, this Prince | consented to confess, and receive the last left the comforts of an Euglish home, and rites of the church. "What clergyman shared all the hardships and dangers of the would you wish, Bir ?" enquired the campaign in the Loire incognito, under the duchees. The young Abha Dupenloup, from a doctor. I opened his Bible at simple name of Captain Robert Lefort. The whom I have so often seen at your regallant prince is a born soldier. When his ception; he interests me," answered the family was in banishment, he obtained for dying old man. Accordingly Felix Dureign service and fought with the I alian psoloup was quickly at Tallegrand's bedt army in the war of 1859 when but a mere side. What he heard from him no one, of lad. He afterwards served in Spain, and course, knows. In one little hour it would finally with his elder brother in the Ame- have been impossible to hear all the sina rican Civil war. Innumerable stories are the great diplomat committed against the told of the Duke of Chartres when engaged church and against society. Possibly, the in those wars, and of the patriotic manner | man was contrite and confessed every crime in which he always turned his fordest he recollected. Possibly, as his liabit was thoughts towards France. Suppose I re to deceive all the world in life, he deceived late one of these little anecdotes. It was the priest also, in his latest moments. on the 31st May 1859, on the evening of Such was certainly the general opinion of the Battle of Palestro. The contest was a the day, and the following epigram was hot one, and the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, written by one of the wage of 1838; some detached as a guard of honor for Victor say by M. Thiers :--Emmanuel contributed much to the sudcess of the day by a brilliant bayonet Colonel Chabron of that corps was in his tent refreshing himself with a glass of the wine of the country after the heat of the day, and an officer of the 64th Regiment of the line was sitting near him on the ground. They were speaking the battle, when a soldier appeared at the door of the tent, saying A Piedmontese officer wishes to speak with you, Sir," "Let him in," said the colonel A tall young man, wearing the Italian uniform, presented himself and delivered his massage, which was, that King Victor Emmanuel desired that the two hundred Austrian prisoners the Zouave regiment had that day taken, should be sent to the Italian camp. The colonel said the request should be obeyed, and us the Pledmontese officer inclined his head as if in thanks, asked him to take a glass of wine, and said. "It is all I can offer you. "Certainly, colonel, with pleasure;" and he took a glass and drank, with signs of strong emotion, to the health of the French army. "Why," said Colonel de Chabron, you speak our language admirably for a foreigner." "Nothing wonderful in that, colonel; it is my native tongue." " What exclaimed de Chabron. "are you French "Born at Paris," said the young officer with a sigh. The colonel started-" And your name i" "I am called de Chartres, colo-The officer of the 64th started from the ground. Both bent low before the young man, who was much moved as the colonel with tears in his eyes said May God bless and preserve you!" That conlonel of French Zouaves is now a general and a member of the National Assembly and is one of those who were last week elected senators for life. The expiring legislature languishes in its last days, and instead of dissolving this evening as was expected, will probably extend its sittings into the beginning of next wonth. Paris is a pleasant place for those pald country gentlemen, who have a couple of hours lounge at Versailles during the day and come in to dine at Brabant's in the evening, and go to hear Don Juan at the opera, or to see Rossi at the Italian theatre. say "to see" designedly, for fashion brings growds who do not understand a word of Italian to witness the performances of the great tragedian in the Shakespearean plays he has had translated into his native Two distinguished Frenchmen died sudlanguage. So ignorant are the French of

anything foreign to their own land and literature, that an eminent shopkeeper of this city, being asked about Rossi after his first appearance, replied-"Ah Rossi and Hamlet. I know. It is an Italian who delivers a lecture on a skull." But Signor Rossi is really a wonderful actor, and if he does not treat the great character of Shakespeare according to our English tradition of was also connected with the press and with the parts, he at least excites and terrifies dramatic literature. He was one of the by the originality of his performances. His best known Parisian figures for the last latest character is Macbeth, and I do not fifty years. The statue of the old emperor think I say much for him when I express is to day restored to the summit of the my opinion that he understands that diffi- Place Vendome, and the painter Courbet cult part infinitely better than Mr Irvidg, who seemed to me, when I saw him the other day in Lordon, to look more like a wriggling snake than a man, and to represent Macbeth as a feeble-minded, weak creature whose nature would never have permitted him to conceive, or be pushed on to the crimes he committed. The fineness of the weather probably also helps to keep the legislature in existence. Paris is delightful just now, the rigours of last week's frost being succeeded by sunny days, quite springlike. The streets are amazingly full of those happy French chases of presents which the nearness of the new year renders a work of necessity,

crowds who never crush. Every one is full of good nature, making those little purif not of love, in French society. The shops are all doing a roaring trade, and no one this year complains of " hard times. The streets remain crowded up to one o'clock at night, and no return is threatened of that frightful fog of last week which the Parisians say, was an unexpected visitor from London to their city. The only persons who really seemed to enjoy what stopped all traffic in Paris for several hours, were the professional blind men. On that memorable evening the sightless mendicants are all said to have remained comfortable at home after planting their chairs at the accustomed points, and attaching their faithful dogs, holding the tisual hats in their faithful mouths. At midnight Messieurs les Aveugles come down, and brought

Chamber of Deputies, one of the most res town, S.O., and was twenty-five years old mathable in Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who when the Revolution began. He was mathad addressed the voters of a Corsidan ried at twenty, and became the father of electoral district. This and member of a thirtson children, the youngest of whom a not very reputable family in its younger daughter, fifty-three years of age, died two branches gave the first shock to the throne years ago. We belonged to Captain Snow. of his good-natured coulin early in 1870 in who served under General Marion. Old shooting down in his drawing-toom poor Fortune served with his master throligh one is driven to the sad condition that the Victor Noir. I do not think the husband the wat, and in marly every battle condition of the Brussels milliner has much chance chouldered his gun and went in front, yet only not improved, but has in several which spurms commadeable; and men must of success even in Cornics. The election of he has never received a pention. If the respects both moral and material, becomes Hishop Dupanloup to the Senate will battes | Government loved the negro as well as it, unquestionably worses . . . It is suffi-At the prosent moment the Dad aumale a vadatity at Orleans, for which there are loves his vote, the old man would be bared. is more powerful behind the acenes than than than that distributed the bishop would have for people think | and if the adverse vote for been himself re-elested to the new Lower . He moved from South Cafolina to the life senators and the coming elections Hotise, but I do not think he will have hear Mobile, and lived there hearly live for both houses force him from his affected intuch influence in nothing his successor. | years, At the death of Captain Brown reserve, he will undoubtedly be a conside. Old Dupanloup had a varied and some: he gave a Mr Chapman-bla son-in-lattrable power in the State. His high perso what I mantil life, and the confessional 500 dollars to support old. Fortune the nal o aracter, his undenied ability, his has probably scaled up in his intelligent balance of his days. This than Chapman enormone wealth, his lineage which sets a mind many a secret which it would be lived forty-seven years and died, and left rare value on his hospitalities, his popula- worth a jew's eye to hear. Just sonsider the old pegro atill bale said beartly. Snow rity and command in the army -all give | that this septungenarian prelate, who drice subsequently moved to Gibson County in him an influence it is impossible to deny | kept a school, was in his day successively this bests, and softled ness Pinckney. villed while his childless state secures him the en. | confessor to the Duke of Bordesuz, about six miles west of Milan.

Il à trompe du même coup,

Bi oe n'est vral, c'est vraisemblable, Le bon Dieu, le motide, et le diable, El de Quelen et Dupanloup.

The helping hand given by England to a purely commercial undertaking "fear we must plead guilty to some small part of that hypogrisy with which our more us-in Egypt, seems to encourage other great speculative undertakings. The trial works of the submarine tunnel between France and England will be almost im mediately commenced. The engineering opinion here still continues favourable to the practicability of the scheme. The meak of a new sub-Alpine tunnel to conneot France with Italy. Nor has M. the great Asiatlo railway which is to enter ndis at Peshawur. That eminent gentle man has just left Paris, with his family for Egypt. But the Geographical clety had an important meeting day before yesterday, and in the absence M. de Lesseps, had a very full discussion of his gigantic project. Severa distinguished engineers, savants, and mempers of the institute were present. Cotard, the well-known engineer, introduced the Asiatic railway project. He said it was proposed to start this line from Orenbourg, the extreme boint of the present Russian railway system, and unite it to the Indian system. It would pass through Turkistan and cross the Himslays, so as to issue out and end at Peshawur. The undertaking would put the 100,000 kilometres of European railways in direct communication with the 12,000 kilometres of Indian lines, and the distance between Paris and Calcutta would be thus divided. From Paris to Orenbourg 4,500 kilometres; from Orenbourg to Peshawur 3,780 kilometres from Pechawur to Calcutta 2,520 kilome-The approximate time of the journey by these united lines would be eleven days from Paris to Calcutta. The suggested charge for each first-class passenger is 1,850 france, or £54. They have been, as you will see, going rather fast here with a project which seems to me to be something of very moonshiny idea. But since Lord Palmeraton's remarks on Sucr. and M. Thiers' opinions on railways at their origin, it is dangerous to sheer at any conception of possible success."

denly in Paris yesterday. The Viscount de Guerrouière began life as a journalist, and subsequently became intimate secretary to Napoleon 111. This position made his fortune. He was Senator, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and held the high post of Ambassador at Constantinople when the revolution of the 4th September upset the empire. The Marquis de St. George who pulled it down, has had his infamous work for nothing. Apropos to the vanity of painters, let me tell a story of an artis who in the eccentricity of fashion sold his last work this week for 40,000 francs. friend said to him-" My dear fellow. you gave your picture for nothing. I know man who would give 40,000 france merely to see it." Ah! you see what fame is exclaimed the delighted artist. "But should add." said bis friend, "that" gentleman who would give the money to see st appears to be blind.

THE OLDEST LIVING MAN It has often been strenuously asserted that no person has ever yet lived to exceed the age of one bundred years. Who are right and who wrong it would be difficult to say, but we doubt if a case of such longevity has ever been really satisfactorily stablished. The following statement made in the Washington Chronicle—if true-aste the question at rest; "You revently published an a count of a Revolutionary soldier 114 years old, which induces me to write you the following account of old Fortune Show, who is one hundred and twenty-sid Vegrs of ade. I visited him on the 9th of July 1862, and learned from him his story. When I in company with a friend, approached the house, a fifteenth amendment sixty-two years old, came out and said his back these canine agents and their coppers, the stops as nimbly as a boy, without even Of the new candidates to the Senate and a stick. He said he was born in Georges

ninety, and remained so for about two years. His hair, white as wool, all came out. Subsequently his sight returned, and a now growth of hair made its appearance. which is now about half grey. He never suffers with toothache, not having an unaound tooth in his mouth-nor any other kind. He enjoys good health, never wore spectacles, nor took a dose of medicine the eighth chapter of the book of Revelations, which he read loudly and to fish and bunt, and can shoot, birds and squirrels without the aid of glasses. He is very pious, and believes strongly in the good God, as he calls him, who, he said, took him safe through the Revolutionary This, to a certain extent, restricts his free War. He reads his Bible and prays a good He has been strongly urged to go to the Centennial, but has refused all solicitions, and says if the folks want to see "This venerable coloured person recent-

emigrated to Mississippi with a large body of negroes who took the train a Humboldt, where hundreds of citizens visited him to see the eldest man living Many will probably doubt this statement but a conversation with him would convince. anyone of its borrectness; besides, there are hundreds of respectable persons who would corroborate what I have given above.

CAMERON. THE EXPLORER. traversing the breadth of the entire continwhole, with a favourable reception by the natives. He reached Benguella on the 7th and Loands on the 19th of November, with fifty-seven East Coast men, all in good the Cape to the East Coust. It is understood that the intrapid travellar has accumulated some very valuable geographical materials, besides a large amount of general scientific information. Of course the especial interest attaching to his mission is the great question of the connection of the Congo with the Great Eastern lakes, It appears that he followed a large river flowing | millions, of people live in Russia, out of Lake Tanganyika in a south-westerly. direction, tracing its, whole course till he came upon a new lake, which he named Livingstone. From this body of water a second large river runs westward, which the Lieutenant, having traced it for a considerable part of its length, believes to be the Congo. It would seem that he was unable to continue along the river on account of meeting with a tribe of hostile natives. He had to choose between fighting his way alternative seemed preferable, and though continent of Africa within the tropics. took to it very kindly; and we have just known to be one of the most amiable of farthest points of Graeca and Ladislas magyar; while the rest of his route, even to Benguela on the coast, except where he crossed Livingstone's track from Loands, has never been traversed before by any Englishman."

A BURIED CITY NEAR THE CASPIAN

the territory of the Atrek, where the Rus- that had become dangerous. It was found ruffling of the wild fowl and black swans, sians, in reconnoitring some of the newly- necessary therefore to smoke the vessel in when he had the misfortune to fall within occupied districts, came upon the ruins of order to destroy these unwelcome visitants. the range of vision of the Timbuctoo Casa long-buried and unknown city. The This operation is common enough, but is sowary which happened to be prowling remains of several minarets, showing well- usually done with battened hatches and round in search of a few screw nails for preserved traces of their Saracenic architec- burning tar pots previously left in the lower supper. The idea of a feed on missionary ture, afforded conclusive evidence of the hold; on the cocasion however to which we "hat and cost and hymn-book too" at Mohammedan character of the city, which now refer, a fire of burning chillies was left once flashed across its narrow skull, and must have been of great extent, and had in the hold; those only who have breathed with the most insidious liftings of its evidently been occupied by a large and the smoke of burning chillies can form an horny toes it stealthily moved towards stationary population. The rulus are on idea of their pungency. The crew of the him. The manceuvre was accomplished the steppe east of the Caspian Sea, where, schooner was of course landed on the fires with perfect success, and though alarmed according to the tradition current among being lighted; the crew of the French barque once or twice by the puffing of the cherent, the Turkomans of those regions, the country to leeward were soon driven to do the same, it at last arrived fairly within range. Us was once noted for its extreme fruitfulness, of which the French captain most angrily head was drawn back for one instant, then and was irrigated by a canal connected with | complained; but the matter was compromised | darted swiftly forwards towards the most the Atrek. The remains of large tanks, and by the presentation to him of the dead rats vulnerable flank of the enemy. A startled the traces-found by the Russians-of a found. A great dinner, that evening, was yell burst from the Major, who angrily very extensive system of pipes, from which excellent drinking-water can still be obtained, show the care with which abundant water-supplies had been secured for this my sterious city of a long past age of civilisation. The Russian officers in command of the advanced column of troops, by whom the ruins were first visited, have forwarded to head quarters at St. Petersburg detailed reports of their discovery, together with copies of the inscriptions which admitted of being deciphered, and these have now been submitted by the Imperial Government to competent authorities for interpretation.

SOME RESULTS OF THE EMANCIPA TION OF THE SERFS IN BUSSIA. account of the results of the emancipation and when you give an old man an ounce of of the seris in Russia, so far as they have tobacso, and sak him to smoke with you, manifested themselves after fourteen years experience of the new relations established between the peasantry and their former and old woman are gained, the young man masters. 'If one travels," he says, "through the governments of Russia proper, from the Volga district to the extreme south visiting the villages and observing the family life of the peasants, accepted as symbols of a higher civilisation. intendiation it the south-western got Burek, and Voropej, a day rarely passes convert cortain things into acts of with Pitta,"-au/21/76

serfage. . . He is bound to pay speakable blessings. a fixed sum to his former master as redemption-money for the house in which

he lives and the land on which it stands

dom of action, but it is rendered quite illu-

cory by the circumstance that the land

which he cultivates for himself and his family, and for which he must pay, is not his own, but the property of the commune which may dispose of it at pleasure. Thus Ivan, after devoting all his care to the cul tivation of a piece of land allotted to him may find it in the following year transferred by the commune to another peasant, while he himself gets in exchange a field which is perhaps not so well situated, or negligently cultivated. Nor is this all. The commune is responsible for the payments due from the peasants; and if any of these fall into arrear through the insufficiency of the means of the poorer members, those who are better off have to make up the deficiency, twenty-sixth anniversary of this show, which A tolegram from Madeira, dated December | failing which the commune seizes their | has risen from a small exhibition of roots to 28, published by the Daily Telegraph, gives horses and cow. Another restriction on one of the largest in the kingdom, was held him a pass when he wishes to seek service | Sons, the Queen's seedsmen. Her Majesty away from his village. The grant of these was among the exhibitors, although unsucpasses often depends on the arbitrary will | cossful this year. Contributions were sent of a clerk, who refuses it from motives of from both the Royal farms. Among the he will give it. It very frequently happens | land and Sutherland, the Marquis of Bristol like common criminals, without even being G. N. B. Middleton, Bart., Sir D. Gooch

BATS AS FOOD

"Dash Koota killed big rat in took-room,

in the very first rank of African travellers. Of course rat-eating is nothing new. Nasty 1875. Excepting Livingstope and Silva Porto, he nations like the Chinese are very fond of the LA GALLANT Major of a scientific corps is the only European who ever crossed the food. The French in Paris during the siege who is stationed at Labore, and who is also There is a wide space on his route which is heard of an instance in which it was highly men, is, we understand, very savage just absolutely new between the manderings of approved by persons who were not reduced now at having been mistaken for a mis-Livingtone west of Tanganyika and the to necessity. If we cannot absolutely vouch sionary under the following remarkable for the story just told, we certainly can con- | circumstances. He is often in the habit of scientiously do so for the one about to be taking a contemplative evening stroll told. Amongst the scanty merchant fleet at through our local garden, especially that anohor in an African harbour some years portion devoted to natural history where ago, were a schooner under Portuguese colours | he leisurely watches the strange birds and and a French barque, both known as old beasts which we there keep in mild penal traders to the Port in question. On board servitude. The other evening he had the schooner, in utter disregard of the stern taken up his usual position at the pond admonitions of Malthus and those few who railings with his arms on the fence, and shared in his unnatural doctrine, the rats | cheroot in mouth, oblivious to all passing An interesting discovery is reported from | had increased and multiplied to an extent | events, except the graceful pluming and given on board. Most of the Europeans of turned to confront some jocose human foe, the place were at the dinner, a very attrac- but to his astonishment found himself in tive looking dish tempted many of them to presence of an immense nondescript bird. partake of it; this dish was prepared from which deliberately made another dab at the choicest of the dead rate, and it was him. Nothing in the autumn manceuvres pronounced excellent, until the fact cozed out from what it had been prepared .-Indian Statesman

> THE HIGHER USES OF TOBACCO. It is manifest, that he, whether Protestant or Catholic, is fittest to be a missionary who has the broadest, and richest sympathies. Every missionary should be smoker, and if he is a sauffer in addition all the better. When you give an old he is half converted to your doctrine before you begin to speak, And if the old man and young woman soon follow. Indee a missionary might almost set forth on his labours with nothing but snuff-boxes, pipes, and tobacco. These would at once be What also, so effectual as tobucco for vanquishing hereay The only hereay

of his nephews, the Count of Paris and the to the young sons of Louis Phillippe, to I found his eyes perfect in all their parts. but the sky is reddened by the sames of a worship which in themselves are Indifburnt village. The reason of this state of ferent. Common is the notion in Engthings," proceeds the writer, " is not to be land that pleasure, simply as pleasure, found in any poculiarities of the Russian is sinful; and it is the source of the peagant's character, though it frequently hypocrisy for which the English are so prompts him to misuse his liberty, but bitterly hated. By reaction, too, it is one chiefly in the unfavourable position in which | chief cause of the gross vice, the bestial he has been placed by the new system of drunkenness, the brutal orimes for which administration, which makes him dependent the English have attained such a horrible on the commune and on a number of pre-eminence. But pleasure is the holiest officials whom he is obliged to pay out of adoration of Nature, the bountiful mother, his own pocket. The rural commune has who gives us the means of pleasure. Let unlimited power over both the person and the pipe, then, while still the ally of the the property of the pessaut, so that he has propaganda, carry on its own mighty proin reality only changed his master, and his pagands in harmony with the other nervose present dependence on the commune is not aliments, which, however decried, and distinctly without glasses. He says he loyes much better than his former state of however occasionally disastrous, are un-

Miscellaneous,

A sceptical old gentleman at Boscon Falls. who heard for the first time the other day. hat the earth turned round every twentyour hours, sat up all that night to see the water run out of his well, and now knows better. -- American Paper.

"Ish der some ledder here for me?" inquired a German at the general delivery window of the Post Office the other day. "No none here," was the reply. " Whell dot ish queer," he continued, getting his head into the window; "my neighbor gets sometimes dree letters in von day, und I got none. I bays more taxes as he does und I haff never got one ledder yet. How comes dose dings !" ROYAL BERKSHIRE ROOT SHOW,-The

further details respecting Lieut. Cameron's | the personal liberty of the pessant in Rus- on Saturday in the extensive range of buildsin is the right of the commune to refuse ings belonging to Measrs. Sutton and personal hostility or requires a bribe before other exhibitors were the Dukes of Porthealth. It was Cameron's intention to that peasants who have obtained passes for the Earls of Warwick and Harrington, remain at Loands until an opportunity St. Petersburg or Moscow are called back Lords Calthorne, Camoys, A. Hill, the arrived for sending his men home round by | for some trifling reason, and if they refuse | Hom. R. Cavendish, the Hon. Mrs Hay. to return they are taken back by the police | the Hon, and Rev. A. Meade, Admiral bir given the opportunity of winding up their M.P., Sir H. Dashwood, Bart, Sir Paul business in the town. Such are the cit. Hunter, Bart., Sir John Rose, Bart., Mr H. cumstances-without the slightest security | Allsopp, M.B., Mr J. Walter, M.P., Mr G. for the produce of one's labour, and in Hermon, V.O., M.P., Colonel Peel, Proconstant fear of what the next day will fessor Buckman, and most of the leading bring forth-in which not hundreds, but agriculturists in the country. A special feature this year was a collection of roots from various sewage farms, but they did not vie with the other roots. The contributions were not quite up in weight to last year's standard, on account of the very wet Sare," says the Portuguese butler, holding season, but the collection, nevertheless, was an enormous bandicoot by the tail ; what do very good both in quality and size. In the with it, Bare?"-"Do with it? Don't bore | number of entries-820-the exhibition was me cook it if you like," is the master's | far above any previous show, and nearly disdainful reply. A dinner party follows in 13,000 roots were pitched. The long red the evening. A dish marked with some my- mangels were especially noticeable, the sterious name in the menu attracts general | collection being wonderfully fine. The exthrough these unfriendly tribes, with the attention. Everybody tastes it, and pro- hibition altogether was exceedingly good, risk of losing all his journals and papers, or nounces it excellent—very delicate in flavour and the display of roots one of the finest of taking a different direction. The latter | and decidedly piquant. The general impress | ever brought together-all grown from nion is that it belongs to some class of rare | Mesars, Sutton's seeds. Nearly 5,000 it prevented the absolute verification of his and choice rabbit; upon enquiry on the visitors were attracted to the show during important discovery, he has personally no following morning the host learns that he the day, and among them were the Duke doubt that the stream flowing out of the had been taken at his word, and that the of Mariborough, Mrs. Walter, of Bear-Livingstone Lake and the Congo are one bandicoot had duly figured at the banquet of wood; Sir Paul Hunter, Bart, and most and the same.' Lieutenant Cameron is the previous night. The incident sounds of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourexpected to arrive in England in the middle improbable, but a correspondent, who is hood. Prizes were awarded to the value of of January. His splendid exploit (the curious in strange kinds of food, tells us that £230, nearly all given by the Royal Academy says) places him, without dispute, this actually occurred recently in Bombay, seedsmen-London Standard, Nov. 23rd

being at all adapted to meet such an unconventional attack, there was no course open but a precipitate retreat, which might have been safely effected but for a brick which caught the Major's too in the first ten yards, and caused him to assume A swimming attitude on the earth, instead di his previous flying one. The enemy which had been furiously going through the pursuing practice behind him now fairly triumphed over his carcase, and tried several times to left him by, well, say the waist A writer in the Cologne Gazette gives an woman a snuff, she is already your friend; band, to bear him to its corner and lay him it inspected his hat, when to its intense disgust it found by his name written inside that he was not a missionary at all, but only a Major. It is reported to have given his body one furious kick, and walked away. The Major was saved, but he has withdrawn his subscription to the Calcutta new Zoological gardens, and says now he can't think what fun there is in keeping up Cassowaries, when more useful fowls could

"BERKELBY, Sept. 1869 .- Gentlemen, feel it a duty I owe to you to express my be good fellows first, if they are to act as gratitude for the great benefit. I have declear to visit any village to become convinced noble beings ultimately. Instead of speak- rived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills. That the prosperity of the peasants has ing of the propagands and the pipe, we I applied to your agent Mr Bell, Berkeley. diminished to such a degree that a great might not improfitably dissourse on the for the above-named Pills, for wind in the number of them have been reduced to pipe as a propaganda. Who is the true atomach, from which I suffered extruciangly below the propagandary of them have been reduced to pipe as a propagandar who is the true atomach, from which I suffered extruciangly below the propagandary of them have been reduced to pipe as a propagandar who is the true atomach, from which I suffered extruciangly below that the propagandary is the true atomach, from which I suffered extruciangly propagandary to the structure of the stru is even more lamentable, and drupkenness anuli, or to chew without regard to the nearly every remedy prescribed, but withhas become far more prevalent that it was may worms. Who is the true Catholic! out deriving any benefit at all. After before the entencipation. The featile ato He who has faith in tobasco as a universal taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I listless indifference, unwillingues to work, snodyne for human woes, as a universal was quite restored to my usual state of and increasing discontent which manifests bond of human fellowship. It is not health. Please give this publicity for the itself in brital sets of destruction and brivolous tops who should be anuffers or benefit of those who may thus be affileded. smokers | but earnest mortals, who never |- I am, Sir, yours truly, HERRY ALLPASS, vernments, and especially in those of Pensa, forget duty in enjoyment, and who can -To the Proprietors of Nonton's Cande

easily be reared |- Punjab Times

[Subjoined we give the postal rates ow in force for transmission of correv spondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Bates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.) In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half owner, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U. S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; O. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; L, at Letter Rate.

TOWN POSTAGE (Victoria) Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.

RATES BY PRIVATE STRAMER. -To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the Rate is, Letters, 8. cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, do.,

Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta. LETTERS. -Ports of China and Japan,

Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents. Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry,

(Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 18, 1 oz. Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12,

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji,

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez (Br.), Zanzibar, do, Australia, &c., 12; paigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar. NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helens, Ascension, Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz , 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz. 2) 7) 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

	É	Bool		ks &	Patierns	
Superscription. viâ	Lettera	Papers	1 02	2 oz.	Every 4 oz.	
Brindisi (Br.)	30	6	-4	8	14	
Marseilles (Fr.)	30	6	4	8	12	
South'mpton (Br.)	24	4	1	Sex.		
South'mpton (Br.) S. Francisco (U.S.)	24	4	132	4:	8	
By Priv. Steamer	12	2	1	4.	٧.	
via Brindisi	24		14	6	12	
endi t		1		1.0		
Registration	n I	ee	, 8 c	ents.	1. 1.	

PARCEL POST .- There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Curios, Silk Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, do. can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered

(8 cents). If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs Lane, Crawford, or Mr W. H. Notley, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

f Europe.	(Br.) vis Brindisi	(Br.) via Trieste	(Pr.) vik Marsello
Letters	18	22	18 ‡ oz.
		4	
Bks. } Ptn. }	10	10	C,P,
Letters	18	24	18 1 oz.
Nw.pra.	4	8	C.P.
Bks.) Ptn.	10	14	C.P.
Letters		26	18 2 02.
Bla	10	14	C.P.
+	12	12	D,P
	Letters Nw.prs. Bks. Ptn. Bks. Ptn. Letters	Letters 18 Nw.prs. 4 Bks. 10 Letters 18 Nw.prs. 4 Bks. 10 Ptn. 10	Letters 18 22 Nw.prs. 4 4 Bks. 10 10 Letters 18 24 Nw.prs. 4 6 Bks. 10 14 Letters 18 26

By British Packet,	Letters.	Registration	Newspapers	Books.
France, } -(† oz.)	18	D.P.		C.P.
			1 "	- 32
Italy,	14	12	2	6
Spain,—	21		1	
Via Gibraltar,	24	None	4	O.C.
Brindiai († oz.)	CB	None	0.8.	0.8.
Southampton,	11.	None	B	0 (2 oz.)
Portugal,—	04	37 - :	. `	
Via Gibraltar,	24	NO. 0	4	0.0
" Brindisi († oz)	10	D.P.	U.B.	0.0.
,, Southampton,	84	10	.0	0(20%)
Turkey,	~	in		ava 1
British Office,	20	8	2	2(2 oz.)
Austrian Office,	24	2	4	16
Greece (2 oz),		Lione		
Gibraltar	24	.8	4	8
Malta,	8	. 8	2	8
	4	**		. L

By French Packet. (Letters 2 oz.)		*	s.: :	
France & Algeria, Italy.				C.P. O.P.
Spain,	16 N	one	0.8.	0.8.
Portugal,				O. P.
Greece,	12 N	one	C.P.	O.P. C.S.

St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, and South America.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Bierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd

lands,	Azores,	Bern	· Fia	Brindist Carecilles.	Via Sou-	
Let	ters,			40	84	
	gistration		e ;.	16:	16	
	wapapera			8	6	
Bo	oks and l	Pattern	16,	18	12	

Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brun-

ck, Newfoundland,	and Nova	Scotia.
Letters.	34	28
Registration,	16	16
Newspapers,	. 8	6
Books and Pattern	18	12
W. Indies, Brazil,	Buenos Ay	res, Cos

Rica, Guadaloupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet Paraguay, Porto Rica, Surinam, Uruguay, or depth. and Venezuela. Lettera,

Newspapers,	8	6
Books and Patterns,	18	12
Registration, None except to Brazil and	F + 1	
British West Indies,	16	16
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador,	and Per	ru.
Letters,	64	58
Newspapers,	8	6
Books and Patterns,	20	14
Registration,	No	20.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows :-1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertise-

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and

stitched. 3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a readily to satisfy themselves as to the newspaper or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper. consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without's cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, rostage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed

the newspaper is treated as a letter. to admit of the title being readily in-

which con ains any enclosure except sut- complete protection to the contents of the plements is charged as a letter, tinless the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post enclosure be such as might be sent at the Office, while at the same time they may be enclosure be stich as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above o lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in Width, nor one in depth

A book-packet may contain any number to Turkey, Syriz, or Egypt, must not of separate books of other publications exceed 18 inches in length, width, or (including printed or lithographed letters), depth | a packet to any other place abroad photographs (when not on place or in cases must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 containing glass or any like aphatance), inches in width or depth,

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity To provide the greatest possible facilities addressing Letters sto.; for well-known to the Money will be forfeited, of paper, or any other substance in ordinary for posting Correspondence for Europa, Firms and Individuals to London only; under peculiar circumstances, the Post use for writing or printing upon; and the dzc., up to the latest moment before the but this practice not unfrequently occasions. Office of the Country in which the Order books or other publications, prints, maps, departure of the French Packets, arrange delay in such Letters do., reaching their was drawn think proper to allow it. &c., may be either printed, written, en ments have been made for receiving at the rightful owners. In all cases, however graved, lithographed, or plain, or any Post Office late letters for Singapore and well the Firm or Individual for whom a mixture of these. Further, all legitimate the United Kingdom only from 11 10 a.m. letter is intended may be known, it is most binding, mounting, or covering of a book, to 11.30 a. M. Each letter must bear a essential to ensure its correct and prompt Mo., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, late fee of 18 cents extra postage. whether such binding, &c. be loose or The above arrangement is intended to side and the number of the attached; as also rollers in the case of meet occasional emergencies, and not for form a part of the address. prints or maps, markers (whether of paper | the regular posting of extensive corresponor otherwise) in the case of books, pens or dence. Should it be found, therefore, that pencils in the case of pocket-books, de., large and namanageable numbers of letters and, in short, whatever is necessary for the are habitually thrown upon the Department safe transmission of such articles, or usually at the last moment, a heavier late fee will appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, be imposed. dro. must not be sent as a sep rate packet.

Circulars, -i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post."

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of letter (whether separate or otherwise) unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either be fastened, whether by means of gum, above, or posted to an Agent in the United water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or States. otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents places, the American rates of Postage to at the Post Office. being easily withdrawn for examination; which are as follows:-otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater accurity of the contents, however, W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to out the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless to be sent to or from one of the Jovernment offices.

When, owing to a great and unusus influx of letters, books, dro., the transmit sion or delivery of the letters would United States (via Europe), Canary and | delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may b kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 Inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions. No packet for Algeria Azores, Cape, de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, must be above 18 inches in length, width,

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. is much increased. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use except to the persons to whom they are as a pattern; and the quantity of any addressed; and in no other way is official material sent estensibly as a pattern must information of a private character allowed not be so great that it cam fairly be con- to be made public A Postmaster may sidered as having on this ground an intrin- however, give an address if he has no reason

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and is would disapprove of his doing so. foreign countries is restricted to bond fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. letter or other packet to the writer or sender Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an or to any one else, or to delay forwarding order (however small the quantity may be), it to its destination according to the address, or any articles sent by one private indivi- even though a request to such effect be dual to another, which are not actual written thereon. patterns or samples, are not admissible.

must be sent in covers open at the ends, and when money is paid at a Post Office and in such a manner as to be easy of whether as change or otherwise, no question examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, as to its right amount, goodness, or weight and such like articles, which cannot be sent | can be entertained after it has been removed in covers of this kind, -but such articles must be printed on a sheet or sheets un only, -may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade-mark or

number, and the price of the articles. Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United printed at the top of every page; or, if it States; and in the case of France samples of eider down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz : Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, outtings of plants, spurs, knives, soissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registergraving plates, and confectionery of all Such articles as scissors, knives, razors,

Every newspaper must be so folded, as forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch muchine admit of the title being readily inpected.

forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch muchinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or
pected. A newspaper of packet of newspapers guarded in so secure a manner as to afford ensily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone ; vis., the Asores, Belgluin, Caps de Verd lalands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Hol-land, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portitgal, Sweden, Switterland, Türkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, via France. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet,

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shaughai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has given notice that letters despatched from this Colony (whether through the Post Office, or as consignees letters) by the United States Mail Packets, will not be for warded to any places not within the United States unless the proper Postage from America to such places be prepaid in American Postage Stamps, but will be returned to this Office.

Such letters should either be prepaid in without a cover (in which case it must not both Hongkong and American Stamps as that one box was duly received.

Honolulu: Letters, 6 Cents per 1 oz.

Newspapers, 2 Cents; Books, 4 Cents Der 4 OF. Brazil: Letters, 15 Cents per + oz. Peru, Chili &o. t Letters, 22 Cents per oz ; Newspapers, 4 Cents ; Books, 10 Cents per 4 or.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled severa times; that it is exposed to considerable presence and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office to believe that the person whose address i

Postmasters are not allowed to return any

Postmasters are not bound to give change Patterns or samples, when practicable, nor are they authorised to demand change from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby the employ of such Bank.

attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to who pays the Order. the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and | desire to receive payment in the Country in adhesion of the letters to each other. public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents, in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets. though any officer who may neglect hi duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created and the Department cannot in any wa undertake the safe convergnce of and packets. All inland or colonial letters. therefore, which contain coin, and inland letters which contain watches ed, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any auch letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsit value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand old Torres Struits, it is notified that the New Ecaland Post Office has declined to receive Mails by that rottle, hence there is to alternative but to forward such Correspondence

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Tortes Stroits Steamers to of the Order, will be charged) will become communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, do, to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

delivery, that the Street in which they re side and the number of the house, should

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the hox is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seat.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal and of sending a Chit book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt es to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage

It is not generally possible to count the letters sent in sealed boxes (except where there are only three or four) and therefore. the l'ost office receipt to such an entry as, "47 for London, 15 for Calcutta, 3 for Penang, 5 for Singapore," must be taken to mean no more than what is stated, viz.,

Stamps, for Postal purposes, of the

Money Order Regulations.

1. -- Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for Each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following

Scale, viz. Above £2 and not exceeding £ 5,...36 2. - No Money Order to include a trac-

tional part of a Penny. 3. - Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokobams, will be paid at the rate of Exchange ruling on the day of arrival of the advices

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, shewing the Counties in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghan and Yokohama

5. -Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least the initial of one Christian name, both of the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remitter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient, if a firm, the naual designation of such firm, such as Baring Brothers will suffice; but the mere term Messrs., such as Messrs. Rivington, or the name of a Company trading under a title which does not consist of the names of the persons composing it, such as Carron Co. is inadmissible.

6. The Remitter on stating that the Or der is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the Payee; in such case, the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7. - When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sutficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some Person known to be in

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the The practice of sealing letters passing to place provided for the purpose. If the and from the East and West Indies, and Payee be unable to write he must sign the other countries with hot climates, with war receipt by making his mark in the presence (except such as is specially prepared), is of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in the presence of the Officer

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order which the Order was issued, at some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn; the transfer will be granted. provided the Order be inclosed to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

10,-In the event of a Money Order miscarrying or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the Payee, (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission) to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

11. - On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new But when it is desired that any

error in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it have reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the New Order. 18.—Repayment whether of an original.

or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter until it has been aspertained that the advice has been can-Correspondence for New Zealand vid Torres celled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.

14. Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed, and a new Order (for which a second Commission, to be deducted from the smoont

15.-If all Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn, for instance, LETTERS, &c., ADDRESSED LONDON if drawn in January and not paid before onty, -- Many parsons are in the habit of the end of the following January -- all claim

16.-After once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made owing to negligence on the part of any Officer of the Post Office, the Postmaster General of the Country or Colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the

Officer in fault to make good the loss. 17.-No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received. 18.—Additional Rules for greater security agains fraud, and for the better work. ing of the system generally will be made as occasion may require.

19. Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others. either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post Office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the Commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the lasue of Money Orders.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. Unclaimed Correspondence,

February 18th, 1876. Lets. Paps. Lete, Pape. Malherbe,

Andrews, C. S. 1

Vinnems, C. D.	mons, de
Avery, Montague 1	Marks, F. W.
Barr, C.	
Begna, Mr A 8	Medon, Monsr. 1
Bembridge, ,)	Minra, Madame 1;
Rev. L. B.	Morris, H. 1
Renomina	Morrison, Mr - 1
Brunning, Capt. Thos.	Mun Hing 1
Racingama	Mun Kee
Burlingame,	
Dr. J. S.	Myer, Mme. R. 1
Chiong Siu Fat 1	Ngok Nam 1
Chok Shun	Niccolopoloo, Mr 1
Chun Loong 1	Pasck, Ferd. I. 1
Civetta, I.	45 Paes, A. M. 1
Conceição, Maria I	
Cousins, A. W. V. 1	18 Petterson,
Cummings, Mrs 1	Sjomanen (**)
Cruz, J. de ia 1	
Cruz, Manoel	Profumo, Luis 1
Maria	Pugno, Egidio 1
Davis, W. B. I	Purdie, W. L. 1
Dawes, George 4	Quan, O. Hay
Favre, Clement 1	Ridshard, G.
Fenn, James 1	regd. (Pilot)
Fong Mow	Rodrigues, Joana 1
Gibbon, Capt. R. 1	Rusk, Madme. 1
Goddard, T.	1 Ryall, Mr
Gonzalez, Filipe	1 Santos, Marcelino1
Gordeen, T. L. 1	Scott, Mrs H.
Hagen, Capt. T. 1	Sevilla, Juan
Harding, Mr 1	Pantor
Harris, John S. 1	Silva, Avelina da 1
Ho Cheaw Chia 2	
Irons, Wm. C. F. 1	Smith, Joseph B, 1
Johnson, Mrs. A.	Such, H. J.
Jones, Thomas 1	Tiang Pean
King, H. S.	1 Wade; J. M. 1
Kirkwood, Thos. 1	7 Wanch, Monar. 1
Lanthy, Mr.	Ward, John
Lazerini Angiolo l	
Lee Aloong, Mrs 1	Willes, T. R.
Lee, E.	Wolfe Table
	Wols, Luis 1
Leong Weng	Yuen 1
Choon	
201 8	The second secon

For Merchant Ships.

Aldebaran

Lammermuir

Licka Till

Lucra Alexandra Manirod Min Monarchy Annie Fish Morning Star New Granada Northam Castle 1 Olympia, s.s. Ousuri Paraguay, s.s. Bon Ledi, s.s. Pearl, s.s. Pelham Calabar, s.s. Penledo, s.s. Capelara Artica Portland Pride of the Thames Prince Arthur Prince Louis Rachel Rajah, s.s. Rance Retriever Rica Genova Robert Boak Rover of Baltimore Rookwood Rover of the Seas 1 Dilharree Ruth Santir, e.s. Sir Harry Parkes 9 Sir Henry Parker ! Star of China Stoffone Tagus, s.s. Terentia Tung Shan Gosshawk Tyburnia Hazel Holms Venis Huntley Castle Virginia Western Chief Killarney, 8.5. Wigtarep

15 (9rg.) Mosquito

William Davie

William Turner

Victor Emanual

Books, etc. without Covers. Australasian Sketcher. Boletim de Governo. Daily Post.

Jersey Express General Almansok.

Metropolitan Tabernacie Pulpit.

Indian and Colonial Government Gazette.

Pocket Books Short Route to Australia. Wesleyan Methodist Calendar, 1876. Lincolnshire Gazette. Peterhead Sentinel. Revue Universelle. Journal de S. Petersburg (Several) La Sicilia Cattolica Chemnitser Jageblett-Trantenaner Wochenblatt. Stettiner Keltung. Loudon Society (Christmas Number), Some Russian Papers. Krieger Zeltung. Ermelosch Zendingsblad.

Sunday at Home. Pall Mall Gazette. Chinese Sketches. Dog Diseases, The Fresty Caucasus My Youth.

Engineering, Die Gartonland,

Green Winter Course . catty

Lettuce, English

HONGKONO MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876.
At 1080 Cash per Dollas Mexican,

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Question Ulina and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication

similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at in-tervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage

paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong haif-yearly in advance. The publication includes papers origina and selected upon the Arts and Sciences Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelego and the "Far East generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-tuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scho-lars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Keview. Address China Review, Hongkong.-Northern

Christian Advocate (U.S.) Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review :--- This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached un from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Quertes on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number new before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Uhinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese acholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays 'are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find-a-place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever 881 issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and Ad competence have already been most fully App demonstrated.— The chief support of the Atal paper is of course derived from the native | Che community, amongst whom also are to be Chi found the guarantors and securities Dra necessary to place it on a business and Eur legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various. Ports in China and Japan,-Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Salgon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, - consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisors are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of

The field open to a paper of this descripprogressive and anti-obstrustive in tonein almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners.
Like English journals it contains Editorials,
with Local. Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements. Subscription orders for either of the

above may be sent to GEO, MURRAY BAIN,

Merchant Vessels in Harbour.

Exclusive of Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

VERNIL'S NAME.	Cartain,	PLAG AND flio.	11.540	ADDIVAL	Commonnin or Actuals.	DESTINATION
HONGKONG				TANKAN NGUNDAN		
Steamers de	Molson	Dan. str	880	im 81	Wm. Pastau and Co	Salgon
Jurmese Jassandra	Luck.	Brit. sta	1368	feb 14	Jardine, Metheron and Co	B'pore & R'go
olumbian	Langer	Ger. str Brit. str	1417	feb 5	Jardine, Matheson and Co. P. & O. S. N. Co	In doch Kowlo
Jougha Hengyle	Burnie Kyall	Brit. str Brit. str	864	feb 16	Douglas Lapraik and Co	Swatow, &c.
Lecynen	Tisdale	Chi, str	784	feb 18	Jardine, Matheson and Co. M. S. W. Co.	Shanghai
Lotus Ly-ee-Incom	Gray Stevens	Brit. str		jan 98	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co Landstein and Co	San Francisco Cooktown, 6'n
MacGregor	Grainger	Brit. ete	1418	feb 5	Jardine, Matheson and Co	COORDAND
Maisons Moods	Bernard Johnson	Brit. str	1600	feb 15	P. 4 O. H. N. Co Hop Kee	Baigon —
Montgomoryahire	Sturrock	Brit. atr	1140	feb 14	H. Kimr	8.3.10 V. 1.3.10
Vamoa Norna	Westoby	Brit. etr Brit. etc	862	feb 16	Douglas Lapraik and Co Kwok Acheons	Cooktown
Doean	Jacques	Brit. ste	971	feb 1	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Curr View
Oceanio Pawtuxet	Parsell.	Brit, ota			O. and O. S. S. Co Augustine Heard and Co	Ban Francisco
Penguin	Cowell	Brit. atr	1122	feb 12	Jardine, Matheson and Co	
Thingyalla Yottung	Mourier	Dan. str		feb 12	Wm. Pustan and Co Byok Acheong	Repairing
Tungohing	Gibbon	Ohi, atr	661	feb 🗱	M. H. N. Co	
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Amorica	Koppelmann Holds	Ger. bk		fob 16 dec 29	Melchers and Co.	Topera.
Asie Mineure August	Gaurier Ries	Fch. bk	881	feb 4	Landstein and Co Eduard Schallhass and Co	
Auguste	Buck	Ger. bk	290	feb 4	Order	Whampon
August Friedrich Boresi	Nielsen Beaujeas	Ger. bk	420		diemsen and Co Order	1
Canaan	Manson	Brit. bk	640	jan 29	Berneo Company	Rangoon
Cap Horn Carolus Magnus	Green Miles	Ger. bk Brit. ab	401	feb 4	Wm. Pustan and Co - Wieler and Co	Rejang Manile
Carricks	Carr	Brit bk	916	feb. 14	Melchers and Co	manus
Centaur Charter Oak	Offersen	Ger. bk	468	jan 19	Wm. Pustau and Co Jardine, Matheson and Co	500 B
Christina A. P.	Federico	Amer. soh	175	jan B	Order	Repairing
Christine Colombo	Wildfang Heuer	Ger. bk			Siemssen and Co Captain Bands	
folumba	delave	Brit, bk		jan 20	Russell and Co	中央 经交换的
Craigie Lea Criterion	Landy	Brit. bk	605	dec 22	Vogel, Hagedorn and Co Russell and Co	London
Trusader -	Gorham	Amer, bk		deo 16	Vogel, Hagedom and Co	New York
Dora Peiga	Ytuarte	Span bg	820	feb I1	H. Kimr Eduard Schollhass and Co	Sual Tientala
Flying Eagle	Crowell .	Amer. sh			France and Co	3 3 4 5
	Hildebrandt	Brit. sch	148	deo . 18	Frasar and Co	Saigon Portland
Gryfe	Noves Roberts	Amer. bk			Roxario and Co Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	San Francisco
Halia	BIT	Brit. bk	877	an 27	Order	14.4
Hammonia Hazo	Weller Wilkinson	Ger. bk			Siemssen and Co Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	New York
Hermann	Cassell	Ger. bk	935	jan 80	Siemssen and Co	1 1 1 1 1
Humboldt Ino	Sannau	Ger. bi			E. Schellhass and Co.	11 11 11
Lales of the South	Le Couteur	Brit. ab	821	feb 14	P. M. S. S. Co	48.4
James Vinloombe Ram Shum Tye	Merherson Ayuen	Brit. sh			Ebell and Co Wo Tys Hong	Mateo
Kirkland	LOUISO	Brit, bk	468	feb 8	Landstein and Co	
Lies Liberator	Smerchinieg Vandertord	Aust. bi			Arnhold, Karberg and Co Roserio and Co	Manila
Lord Macduff	McDonald	Brit. bk	.637	Ban 28	Borneo Company	
Louisa Lucky	Schierloh Michaelson	Ger. sch		en e	Eduard Schellhass and Co	
Marina	Jean	Brit. bk	668	feb 4	Arabold, Karberg and Co	1 4 4 1
Metis Morning Star	Kent Edlefson	Amer. bk	626	lian 10	Olyphant and Co Chinese	1.5
Nahor	Franciscovich	Aust. bk	740	jan 18	H. Kiar	
Nautilus Nicoline	Blockey	Brit, bk	282	feb 10	Eduard Schellhaus and Co Arnhold, Karberg and Co	
Novelty	Lammin	Bris. bk	876	DOY 27	Russell and Co	Mel. & Bydne
Prosperity Samuel G. Reed	Moller White	diam. bk	474	teb 8	Yuen Fat Hong Vorel, Hagedorn and Co	15 15 15
tarah Nicholson	Bellink	Amer, sh Brit, sh	958	jan 1	Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	London
Siamese Crown	caxtorph	diam. sh	040	ilan	Tack Mee Mossagories Markines	Callao
dignal for William Wallage	Colvillo	Amer. bi	065	feb Y	Order	
spirit of the Age	Johnson	Brit. bk	847	ian 2	Rosario and Co Kim Tye Loong	Mai. & Sydne
Sumatra	Bruhn Mullin	Siam, bk	1078	may 16	France and Co	
l'aunton	Clark	Brit. ab	688	feb 14	Siemssen and Co Melohers and Co	3 38.
Vesta Viotor	Dirks	Ger, bk		ion 97	Eduard Schellhass and Co	Tientsin
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oroka ,	Starlett	Brit. bk	888	feb 1	Order	
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	Toesols	Ger. bi	440	feb 16	Wm. Pustau and Co	2 23.73
Anna Ubarité	Jessell Hervé	Fch. bh	255	feb.	Oarlowitz and Co	Tientain.
Kate Tatham	MoKersey	Brit. bk	275	feb (Carlbwitz and Co Eduard Schellham and Co	Chefoo & Tt
Lochiel Woga	Ewan Mahl	Bris. soh		10	Signature achemines and Co	Hamburg
CANTON		4.	-	A. 1	0.00	The state of
Amoy	Drewes	Brit, atz	ALA	feb 19	Siemsen and Co	Shanghai
rusheng	Cotton	Brit. sta	62	feb 18	For Chinese	
40	1		1	1 10 10	4 1-1 1	1

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

NAME.	FLAG.	Rto.	Tous.	Gume	H.P.	COMMANDED.
Bajan Ching-tsing Flamer (late Operum) Frolic Haydamack Ling Féng Mecanec Mosquito Tsing Po Victor Emanuel Vigilant Vandnik	Russian Chinese British British Russian Chinese British British Chinese British Chinese British British British British British British	gun boat aux. naval hospital gun vessel corvette gunboat military hospital gun boat gun boat Commodore's flag ship despatch vessel corvetts	2000 150 462 1000 2591 295 150 8097 650 1069	4 6 9 9	100	D.M. Insp. Gen. Morgan O. E. Buckle Tirtoff Cocker Becker R. H. Patil Longueville Commodore Patish H. C. D. Rytler Novosilsky

Name,	ione	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tont.	Guns.	Conmander.
Fame Fei Wan Ichang Kin Shan Kiu Kiang Lintin Powan Saada S. J. Jeejeebhoy Spark White Cloud Yotsai	700 457 517 59 1690 50	Martin Cary Beaming T Benning A Beatt Hoyland	H., O. & M. B. boat Co P. & O. B. N. Co	Chan-jui Ching-tsing Chun-hai Hai-king Peng-chao-hai Sun-chi Tien-yo Wan-ngan-tsing	481 481 28 450 150 280 700 200 150 150 800 600 700	1 6 6 7 5	J. Godeil Geo. Robertson Wade Lil Han C. F. Demée Sing Sin Palmet Spoth C. De Longuevill Sun Shun Fat Lam Man Wo Chong Fa

FOUCHOW 8H	IPPING IN PORT: . 12, 1878.
Charlie Palmer	British barque
Chun Sheng	British steamer
Midge	Heitish gunboat
Marie Heydorn	for Newthwang
Douglas.	for Hongkong
a the specific	a taka ya kata ya kata Kata ya kata y

idge arie Heydoru Jouglas	Hritish gunboat for Newthwang for Hongkong	Almatia B. Aymar Benedicta Bonita Cores	American barque American schooner American barque Greman schooner British schooner British barque
IANGHAI BHL	PPING IN HARBOUR	Chinaman	British barune
Feb. 10, 1876. Mehuhant etramers.		Falson	for New York
	Chinese	Golden State	for New York
len	British	James S. Stone	American barque
opin	German	Janet	British brig
alanta	British	Kronprindsessei	Danish barque
16008	American	Lady Elizabeth	British barque
oibli	British	Leucadia	for London
ragoti	British	Mantura	British barque
irope re Queen	American	Mary Whitridge	for New York
ing Shitt	Chiness	Noemi	Fronch barons
iniyama	American	Qaoar Vidal	British harque
oleonds	British	Paratia	French schooner
wallor	British	Giteen of India	British barque
O. Orated	Danish	Serpent	British brig
aining	Dettian	Bytisnhaili	British alip
irado	- British	Titania	for New York
OWAADQ	and a	Tohatea Vesta	British ship
upeh	American	Y SOLD	Aftierien bargos
e Hong	Ohinese	Waggien	Garman schooner
eneleus	British	Warden Appleby	British brig
illet	American	W. G. Patton	American schooner
agoya Marii	Japandes	Windhover Woodlark	British ship British ship
evade	Amurian		British barque
otting	American	Yatta	William nar And
ng-oti	British	Atue	OF:WAR
mouth Rush	American	THE STATE OF THE S	VI-WAR
canghat	Biltish	Ashdeloi	Affiaricăti corvetta
MHHHE	Atheritati	Citatodi	Beitigh gin Bostil

Renegiota	Griman achooner
	British schooner
Ceres	British barque
Chinaman	British barque
Faison	for New York
Golden State	for New York
James S. Stone	Americati-batotte
	British brig
Krannrindspeed	Danish barque
Lady Elitabeth	British barque
Lancadia	for Landon
Masa Whileland	for New York
Machine Marketing	Fronth barque
Comm Wat	British harque
theater	French schooner
Purapa tada	Stalte Present
Arteen or tracta	British barque
Derpent	British brig
	British ship
	for New York
Tonates	British ship
	Aftherican barigh
Wagtiett	German schooner
Warden Appleby	British brig
W. G. Patton	American schooner
Windhover	British ship
	Beltish abip
Yatta	British barque
	RIOP:WAR
	American corvette
	British gun vestel
	derinan gunboah
Keariarge	American curvette
In Clotheteris	French corvette
Monocaby	American corvette
Palon	American gunbest
Tennesise	American corvette
Thalis	British botvattu
	Apotion and the
1 / comers	Colorado Para 1999
The state of the s	
AND DESCRIPTION OF	
A CONTRACTOR	
	Ceres Chinaman Falson Golden State James S. Stone James S. Stone James S. Stone James Kronprindsessett Lady Elizabeth Leucadia Mantura Mary Whitridge Noemi Cacar Vidal Paratia Citecti of India Serpent Sydenhatti Titatia Tohatell Venta Wagtiett Citele Condition Citele Cydlop Kearlange La Closheteris

American schooner

British barque

Dalahar	10 O		ash.		bunch catty	12 10 750 650	
Butcher Bacon, English,	17.	74	800	Mushroom, dried, Ontons, Bombay	Dates of	60 50	
Foodhow,	19 Maria	180.	150	,, Green		20 15	
Beef, sirioin and prime Beef Corned,	* Y	120		Paraley, Uniness, English,	bunch	30 20 - 10	
, Roast,		140	120	Potatoes, Macso,	catty	30 20 ii	
, Steak,))		70	Pumpkins,		14 12 12 10	
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	50.	40	Radishes, English	dos	40 80	
,, Tongue, fresi		to the trans		Scallions, Shalots,	catty catty	20 15 40 30	•
Heart,	ed ,,		. (Squash, Bottle		50 40	
" Feet, .	19	60	100	Taro,	All And All And	15 12	. 1
,, Kidneys, . Tail,	33	60 120	110	Turnips, English,	each	60 40 10 8	7.1
the second of th	catty	90	70	,, fresh,	catty	12 10	
,, Tripe (undres				Balt,	ប្រជាជាមួយ ។ មិនបានសមានិ	80 20	
Calver' Head and Feet Hams, American,	lb.	4	1.0	Water Lily Roots,		40 80 80 25	
Ohinese,	11	and the second second		Yama,		30 20	
", English .	10	400	360	Prai	1.24		
Mutton Chop, Leg,	D.		200	· A. "AA" "A" "A" "A" "A" "A" "A" "A" "A" "A	. catty	70 — 250 —	
Shoulder,	ы	160		PAT 32 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	. lb. . catty	250 200	
,, Liver, .		130	120	,, California,	• •	500 200	
Piga Chitlings,	catty	60 120	50 110	Bananas, fragrant Puni Common		40 — 80 25	
,, Fry,	13		100	Chammen	(0.00); (0.00);	100 —	
,, Head,	10			Citron, green,	, each	100 80	
	each	-	60	Currants	bottle	400 850	1
Liver, the Open	B. Marie	120	110		lb.	200 160	4
Pork, Chop,	catty	160	150	Dates,	bottle	500 400	
Leg,	19	160	140 150	Figs, Dried, Ground Nuts,	catty	500 400 40 80	. y
" Fat or Lard,		120	110	Oranges, Sweet Sunwo		170 150	
Sheeps' Head, and Fee	t, set	400	360	,, Coolie		80 20	
Heart, Kidneys,	each	60 80	70	,, Manda Kam Kwat	4	60 50	· * 1
Sucking Pigs,	0.165	1500	- 7	, Kam Kwat , Mandarin,		80 - 80	
Veal,	catty	180	120	,, Nutmeg,	• •	40 80	
Poul	catty	180	160	Lichees, Dried, Lemons,	• •	800 250	
Capons, Ducks,	catty	4	100	Loong Ngan, Dried,		250 150	
"Deled".	each		200	Melons, Chinese	. each	100 -	ina)
Eggs, Hen Duck	dor	100		Pears, Tientsin ,, Chefoo,	. catty	180 180 100 80	
6-14		100		10-11 1-1-12 (2) (10-11) 11-11 (10-11) 11-11 (10-11)	[each	60 60	
Fowls,	catty		150	Pine-apples, Punti	leastly	85	
Geese, Partridges,	each	C	110 260	Plantains, common Prunes, Dried,	, bottle	40 80 800 250	
Pheasants, Canton, live		1500	7.29	Pumeloes, Canton	each	100 80	
Pigeons,	each		180	Raisins, Muscatel,		60 60	
Quail, Snipe,	each	120	110	TAUTHILLS, TITLES, SIGI,	bottle	1100 750 200 160	
Teal,	11	140	130		. stlok	30 25	
Turkeys, Cock,	. catty	500	450 330	Walnuts was	catty	60 50 100 —	i i
Wild Ducks,	pair	850 ₩800	200	Water Chestnuts,	• 11	60 60	
Pisb	40			Miscella	1 activity	in the second	A.
Bream,	. catty	110	100	Allspice, Bran,	. bottle	250 200 1600 150 0	
Carp, Codfish, salt	9)	200	-	Butter,	16~	600 400	
Congor Esla,	11	60	50	Candied Orange Peel,	. bottle		
Crabs,		90 60	80 50	Dapers,	• . •	750 700 200 100	
Cuttle Fish,	•# _pg (pg.1)*	110		Charcoal,	picul	1100 1000	
Dog Fish,	91	80	70	Cheese, American,	. lb.	400 —	ų. :
Fresh Fish, Large	99	110	110	,, English,	each	450 — 1100 —	
Small	·))	100	3 1 3 4	Cinnamon,	. catty	250 200	
Frogs,	. ,,		150	1 Di	F. V 21	160 150	
Garoupa,	79	90	110		bottle	270 250 200 150	
Herrings, small	, ,,	80	70	the second of th	. 1b.	250 220	
Live Fish,			120		. bottle	500 250	
Lobsters, Mackerel,		100	_ 90 50	Firewood, Flour,	pioni.	400 850	1
Mullet,	* #* * #*	110	100	Gram,	ploul	2750 2500	
Oysters,	. 11	2	110		. catty	750 -	
Parrot Fish, Perch,	l D	130 100	120 90	Lamp Oil, Macaroni,	box.	100 90	
Pomiret,	950	110	100	Mace,	. oatty	800 750	
Prawns,	1. 11	120 180	100		bottle	700 500 180 160	
Rock Fish, Salmon, Canton,	catty	18 . 50	110		each	180 160	
,, Pickled,	. tin	800		Onta,	, picul	1700 1500	
Salt Fish,	. catty	110	80	Olives,	bottleploul	250 200 1500 1800	
Shark, Shrimpa,		90		Paddy, Pearl Barley,	bottle	240 200	(*)
Skate,	, 11	70	60	Pepper (whole)	, catty	270 220	
Snapper,	,	100	90	Pickles (ground)	bottle	250 200 200 160	
Soles, Fresh Tench,		180	120	Pickles,	oatly	85 20	
Turbot,	13	110	100	Bago,	bottle	220 200	
Turtles, Small . White-balt,		800	5 0	Salad Oll,	. catty	250 180 - 10	¥.
Veget	bles,			Salt, Confes	. Carry	20 18	
Asparagus,	£1E	400		Split Pens,	•	80 60	
Bamboo Shoots, yôtili Beans, sprout;		70	60 12	Sugar, China, Taploda,	bottle	100 70 800 270	.
beord,	11	40	88	Tea,	. catty	750 800	
, Preiich,	1	70	60	Vermicelli, Chinese		100 80	
Beet root, Cabbage, Madao,	, each	80	25 80	Vinegar, English	. box	1000 900 200 150	
Cabbage, White, Cabto			20	Preserved Mea	ts, Fish		
The real of the same of the sa	1000		10	Veretab			
Captota fession	r ji	16 25		and the first of t	4:5	BAL ALA	
Cartota, fresh Balt	i ii datty	25 25 80		Assorted Meats, in tin	a, lb.	300 250 250 200	
Cartota, fresh Balt Cauliflower,	datty EBOh	25 80 80	20 20 80	Assorted Mests, in th) !!	250 200 800 250 250 200	10000000000000000000000000000000000000
Cartota, fresh Balt Gauliflower, Calery, Chinese,	datty Catty Catty Catty	25 80 80 80	20 20 80 20	Assorted Mests, in the Fish, Fish, Vegetsbins, Vegetsbins, Jams, I lb. Preserved Ginger.		250 200 800 260 250 200 800 250 750 400	
Cartota, ireali Balt Cauliflower, Calery, Chinese, English, Chilles, Dried,	datty EBOh	25 80 80 80 80	20 20 80 20 40	Assorted Mests, in the Fish, Fish, Vegetsbins, Vegetsbins, Jams, I lb. Pressrved Ginger, Milk, I lb.		250 200 800 250 250 200 800 250 750 400 800 250 1606 1400	
Cartota, fresh Balt Gauliflower, Calery, Chinese, English, Chilles, Dried, Miked,	datty Gatty Galfy	25 80 80 80 60 60 200	20 80 20 40 40 160	Assorted Meats, in the Fish, Fish, Vegetables, Jams I lb. Pressrved Ginger, Milk, 1 lb. Sardines, in tina, Tart Fruits, in botiles,	ii far far tin dox. bottle	250 200 800 250 250 200 800 250 750 400 800 250 1506 1400 850 800	
Cartota, fresh Balt Gauliflower, Callery, Chinese, English, Chilles, Dried, Miked, Curry Stud, English,	CALLY	25 80 80 80 80	20 20 80 20 40	Assorted Meats, in the Fish, Figh, Vegetables, James I lb. Pressrved Ginger, Milk, 1 lb. Sattlines, in time	ii far far tin dox. bottle	250 200 800 250 250 200 800 250 750 400 800 250 1506 1400 850 800	
Cartota, fresh Salt Salt Cauliflower, Chinese, English, Chilles, Dried, Miked, Curry Stud, English, Garlie, Ginger,	datty Gatty Galfy	25 80 80 80 80 200 40 40 00	20 80 20 40 40 160 30 80	Assorted Meats, in ting Fish, Tents, I be Vegetables, James I lb. Preserved Ginger, Milk I lb. Sardines, in ting Tart Fruits, in betiles, Groken Ontary,	tin jax tin dok. bottle	250 200 800 250 250 200 800 250 750 400 800 900 1506 1400 850 800 of Markets	が作品のでは、100mmのでは、100
Cartota, fresh Balt Gauliflower, Calery, Chinese, English, Chilles, Dried, Miked, Curry Stud, English, Garilo,	Calify Ca	25 80 80 80 80 40 40	20 80 20 40 160 30 40	Assorted Meats, in the Fish, Fish, Vegetables, Jams I lb. Pressrved Ginger, Milk, 1 lb. Sardines, in tina, Tart Fruits, in botiles,	tin far tin dox bottle Inspector	250 200 800 250 250 200 800 250 750 400 800 950 1506 1400 850 800 of Markets MURRAR	The state of the s